

AD-A264 759



US  
of engineers

COMPUTER AIDED STRUCTURAL  
ENGINEERING (CASE) PROJECT

INSTRUCTION REPORT ITL-92-3.

CONCEPT DESIGN EXAMPLE, COMPUTER AIDED  
STRUCTURAL MODELING (CASM)

Report 1

SCHEME A

by

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June 1992

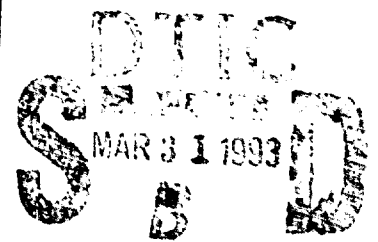
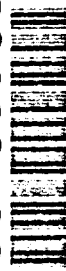
Report 1 of a Series

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93-06505



**A**

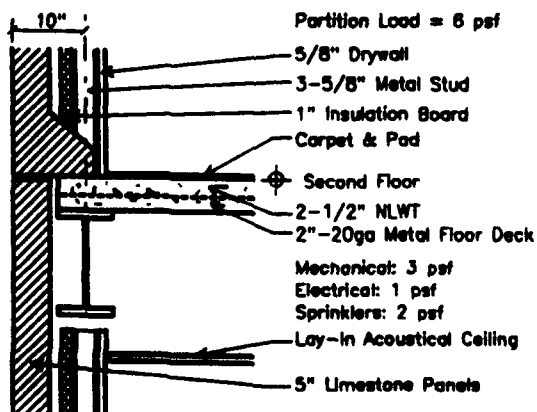
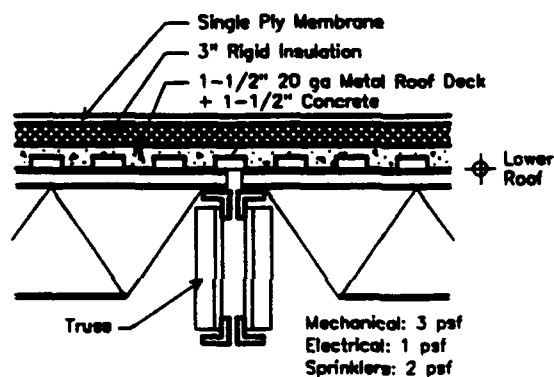
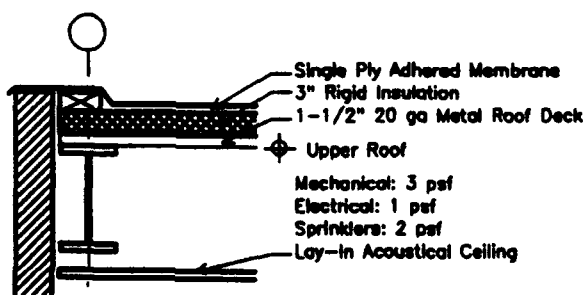
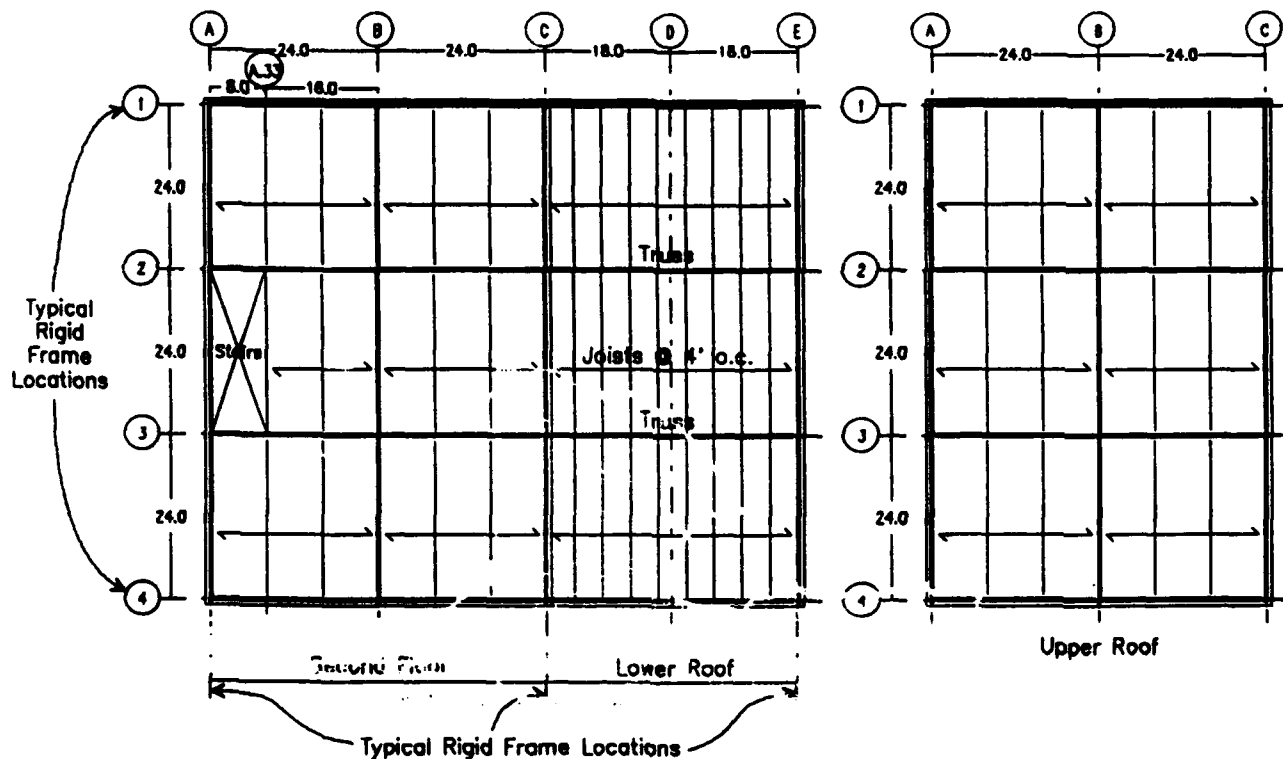
**All Steel, Non-Composite,  
Lateral Load Resistance = Rigid Frames**

# Table of Contents for Scheme A

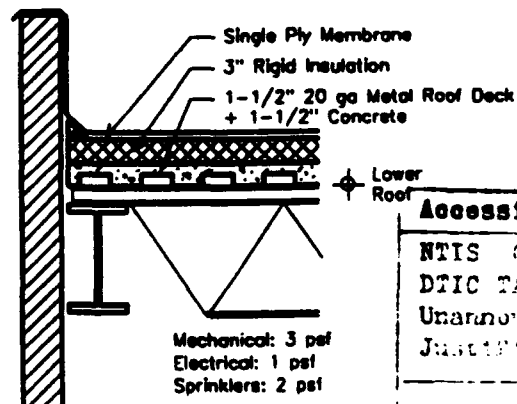
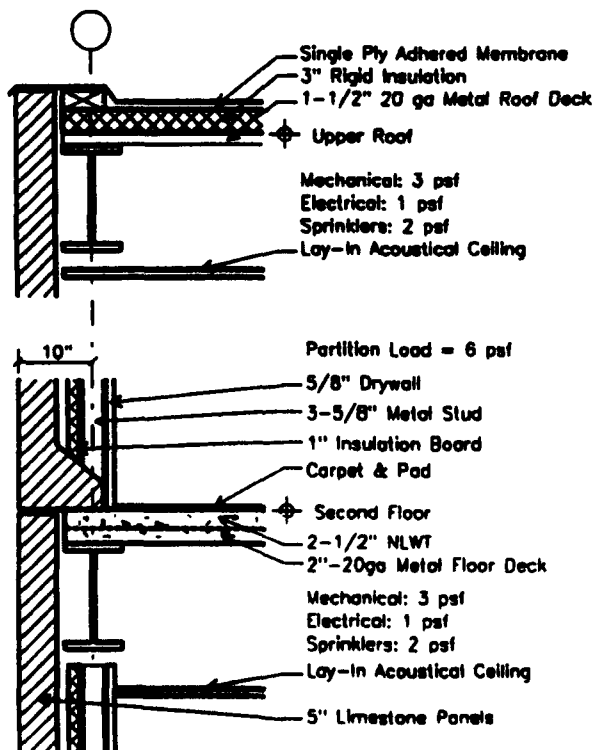
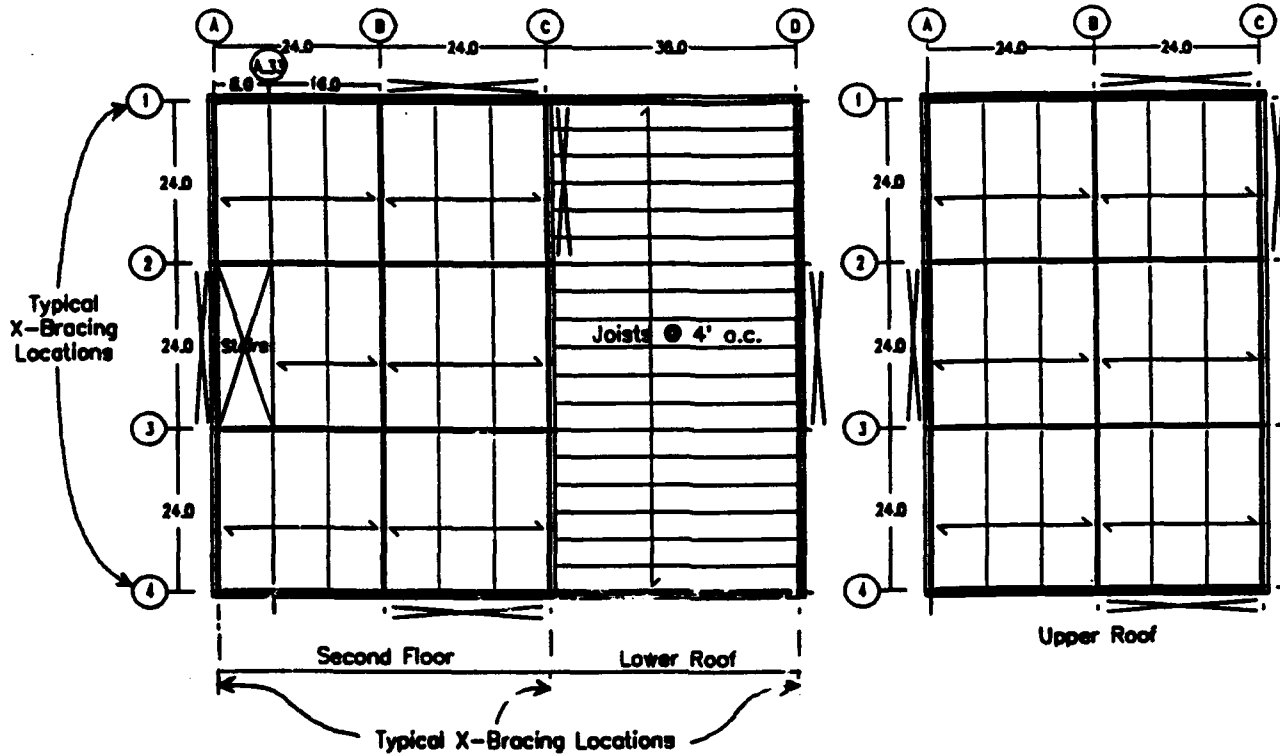
Project Description . . . . .	1
Computer Aided Structural Modeling . . . . .	7
Criteria . . . . .	11
City/Installation Database . . . . .	15
Modeling Philosophy . . . . .	17
Draw Model . . . . .	19
Snow Loads . . . . .	23
Wind Assumptions . . . . .	29
Main Wind Force Resisting Loads . . . . .	31
Wind Components & Cladding Loads . . . . .	37
Dead & Live Loads . . . . .	41
Minimum Roof Live Load . . . . .	47
Loads Database . . . . .	51
Draw Grid & Openings . . . . .	53
Draw Structure Philosophy . . . . .	55
Draw Structure . . . . .	57
Assign Wall Loads Philosophy . . . . .	67
Assign Loads . . . . .	69
Analysis & Design Philosophy . . . . .	77
Surface Element Analysis . . . . .	79
Steel Roof Deck Design . . . . .	83
Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis . . . . .	87
Steel Open-Web Joist Design . . . . .	95
Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Beam . . . . .	99
Steel Beam Design . . . . .	103
Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Girder . . . . .	107
Steel Beam Design . . . . .	111
Truss Element Analysis . . . . .	115
Column Load Run Down . . . . .	119
Steel Column Design . . . . .	125
Lateral Resistance Philosophy . . . . .	129
Define Lateral Resistance . . . . .	133
Wind Lateral Analysis . . . . .	137
Seismic Loads . . . . .	149
Seismic Lateral Analysis . . . . .	157
Quantity Take-Off Philosophy . . . . .	167
Quantity Take-Off . . . . .	169
Concluding Remarks . . . . .	175

# Project Description

## Scheme A



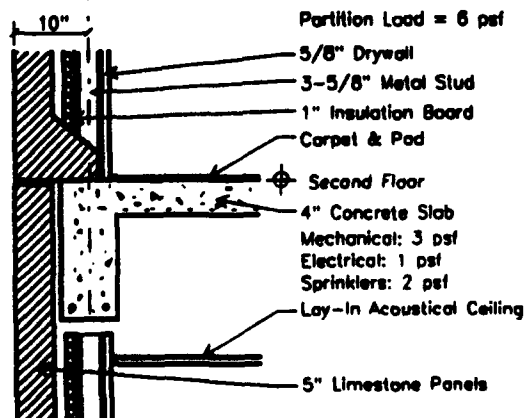
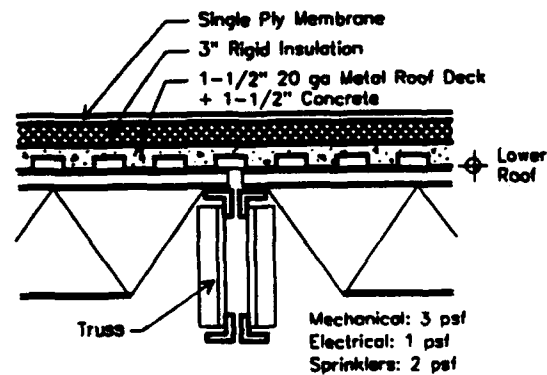
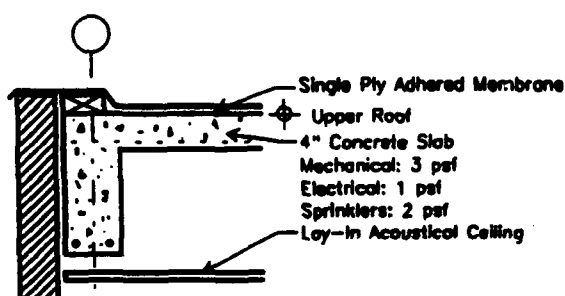
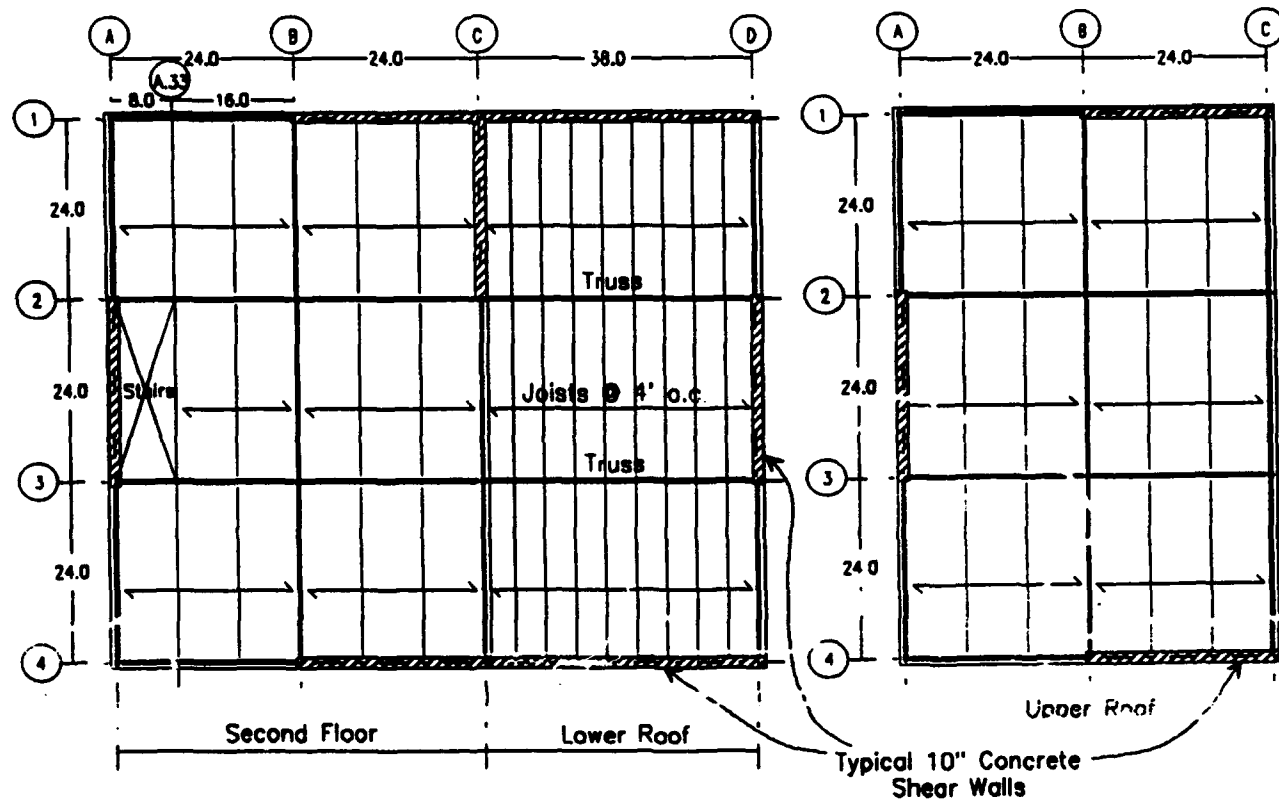
**Scheme B**



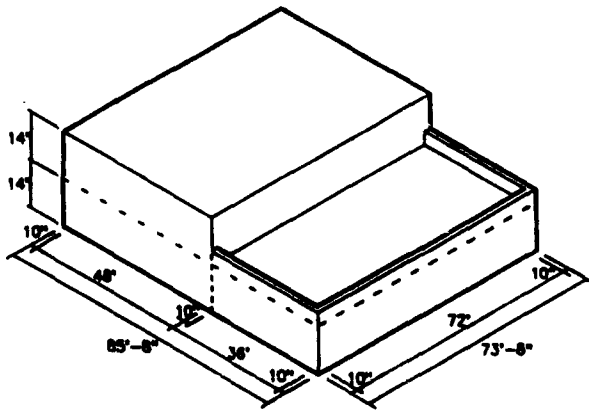
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A-1	

# Project Description

## Schema C



## Project Description



This 1 and 2 story project is to provide approximately 9,500 gross square feet of office space for one of two possible sites:

- (a) Charleston, South Carolina
- (b) Radford AAP, Virginia

Soil conditions are unknown at both sites.

The following project criteria has been established:

1. The 36' x 72' space on the first level shall be column free for open office planning.
2. The 48' x 72' first and second floor areas shall provide 24' square bays.
3. The first floor shall be a slab on grade with the tops of perimeter continuous wall footings set at 2'-6" below grade. Column footings will be isolated spread footings.
4. The second floor occupancy live loads located on the plan are:

Offices:	50 psf
File Storage:	150 psf
Corridor, Stair & Lobby:	100 psf
5. Structural framing schemes to be designed and compared shall be as follows:

Scheme A: All steel, non-composite,  
lateral load resistance = rigid frames.

Scheme B: All steel, composite,  
lateral load resistance = X braced frames.

Scheme C: Monolithic concrete for two story portion, steel for lower roof portion,  
lateral load resistance = shear walls.

W H

X

6. The typical exterior envelope consists of 5" limestone panels, 1" rigid insulation, 3-5/8" metal studs, and 5/8" drywall.

7. Window and door openings are uniformly distributed to all elevations.

8. Load Assumptions:

	Importance Category	Exposure Category
Snow:	I	C
Wind:	I	C
Seismic:	IV	

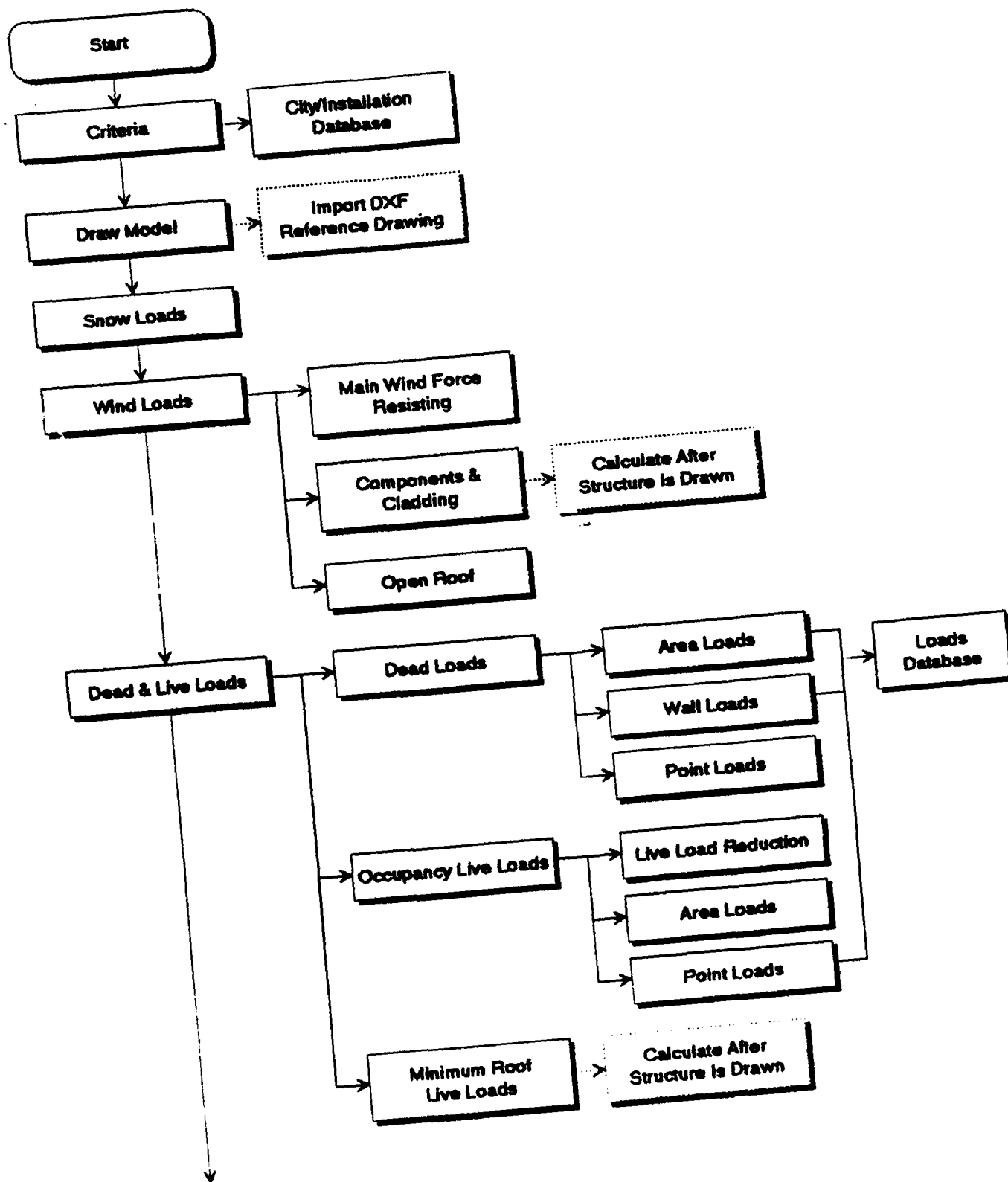
9. Material Assumptions:

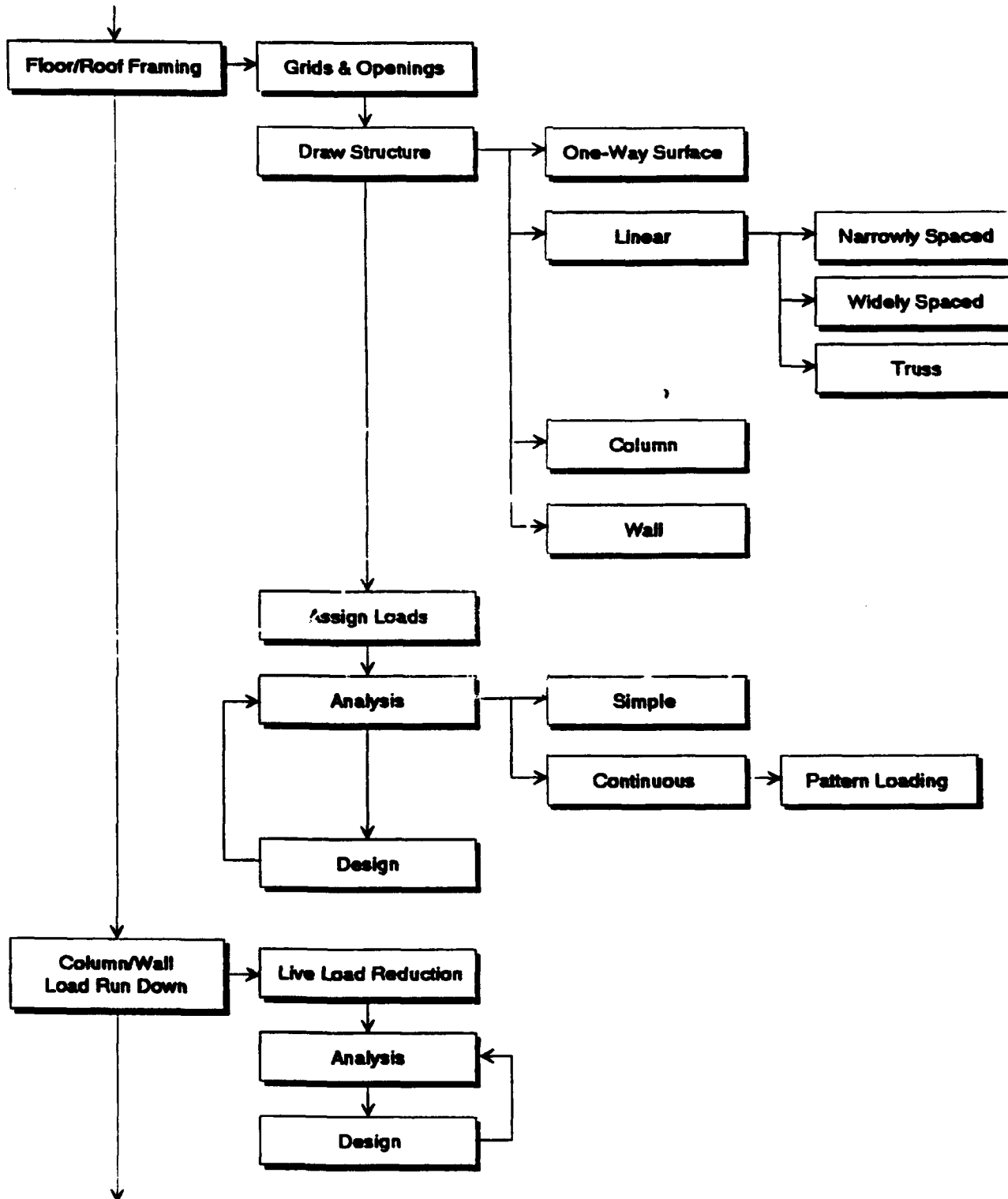
Concrete:	4,000 psi, NLWT
	Steel Reinforcing: Grade 60
Steel:	A36

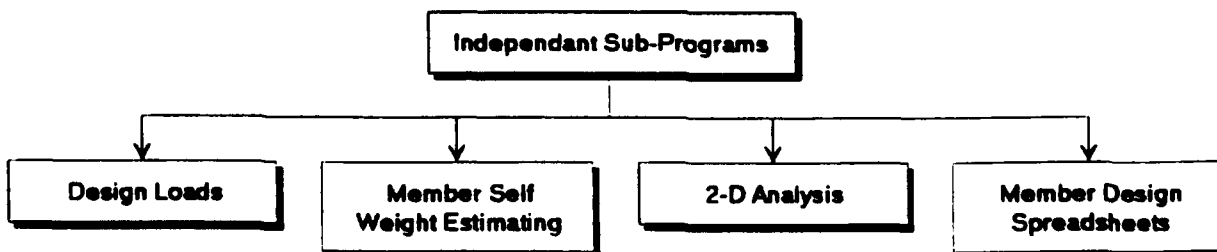
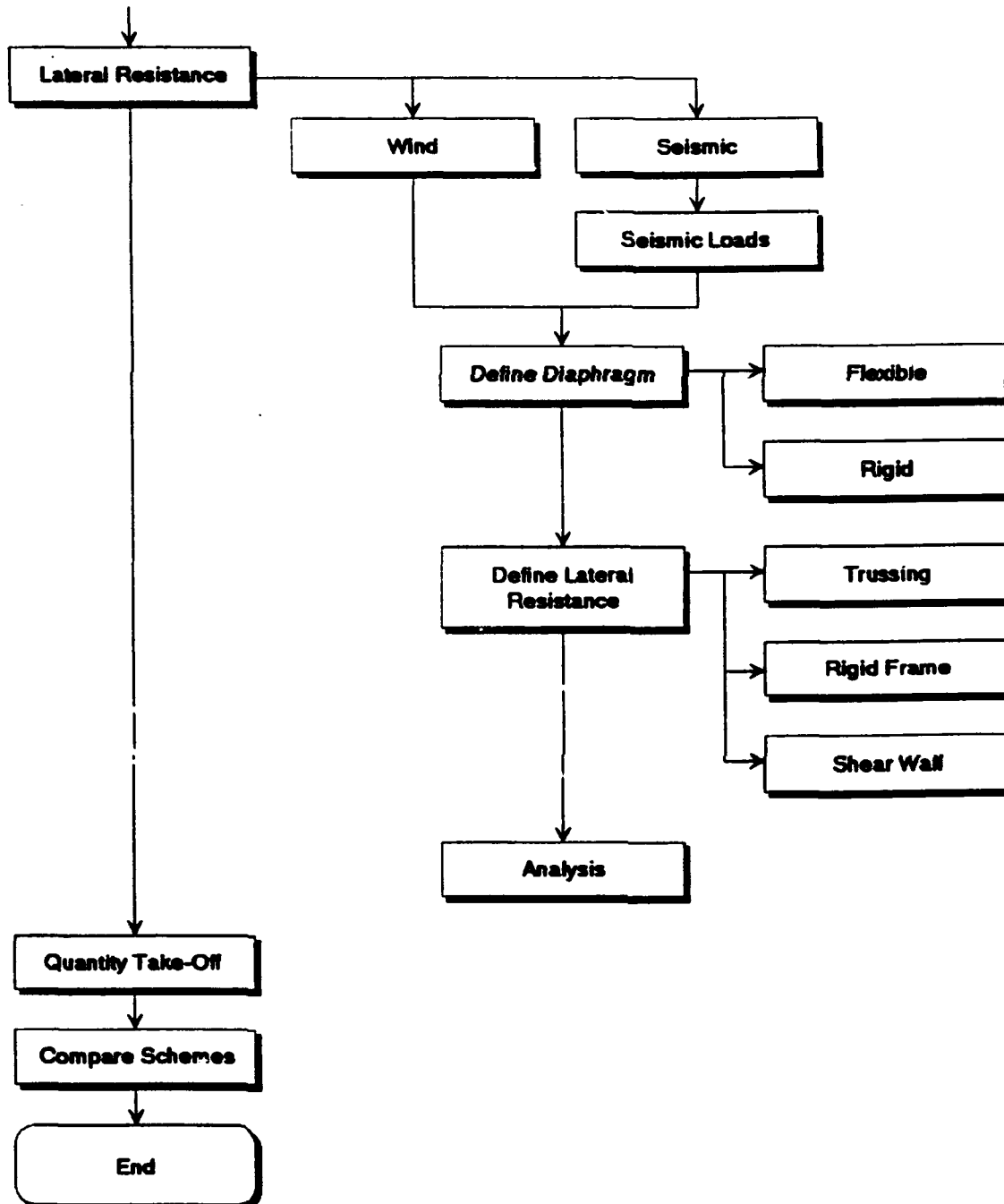
10. Fire resistance rating shall be achieved by a wet sprinkler system.



## Computer Aided Structural Modeling

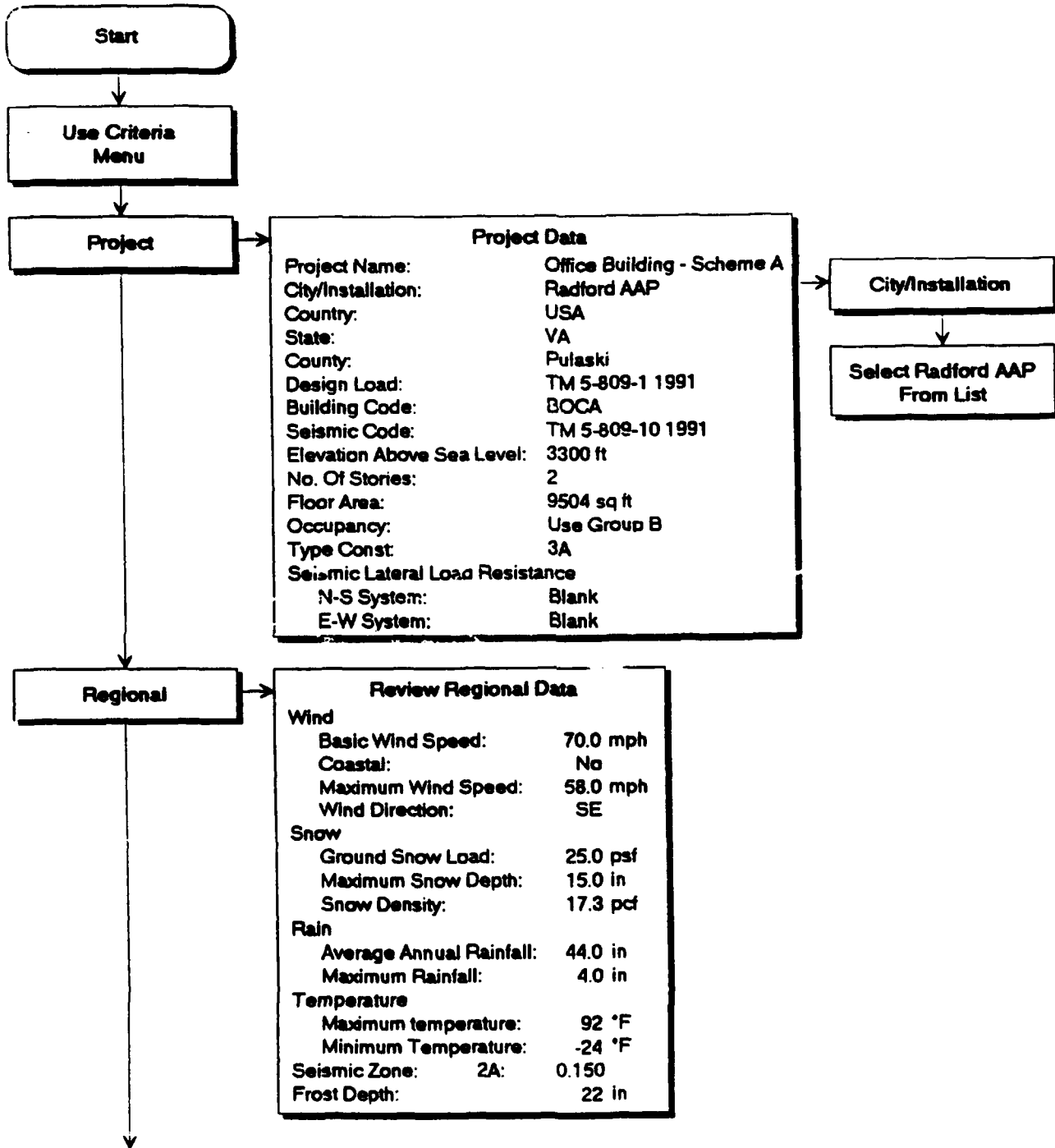


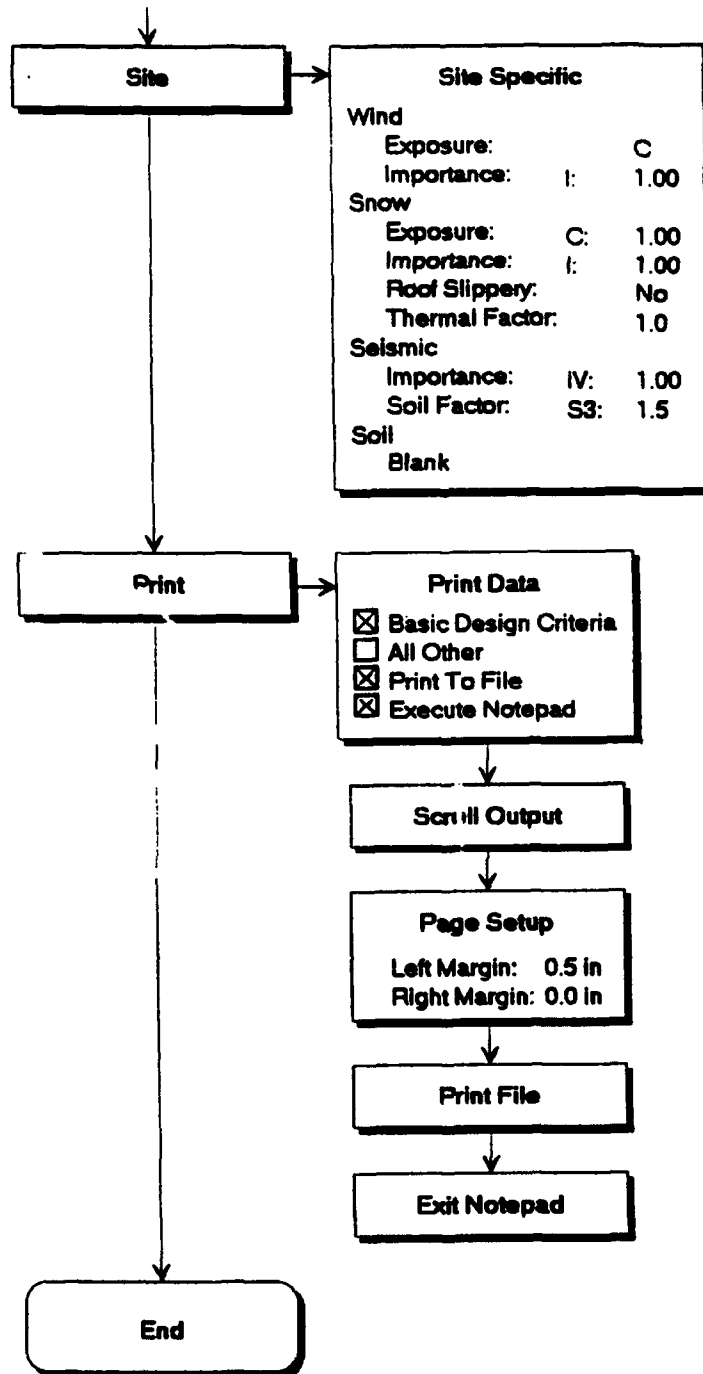






## Criteria





## Basic Design Criteria

## Project Data

Project Name : Office Building - Scheme A  
 City/Installation : Radford AAP  
 Country : USA  
 State : VA  
 County : Pulaski  
 Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
 Building Code : BOCA  
 Seismic Code : TM 5-809-10 1991  
 Elevation above sea level : 3300 ft.  
 No. of Stories : 2  
 Floor Area : 9504 sqft.  
 Occupancy : Use Group B  
 Type of Construction : 3A  
 Seismic Lateral Load Resistance  
   N-S System :  
   N-S Rw : 0  
   E-W System :  
   E-W Rw : 0

## Regional Data

## Wind

Basic Wind Speed : 70.0 mph  
 Coastal : No  
 Maximum Wind Speed : 58.0 mph  
 Wind Direction : SE

## Snow

Ground Snow Load : 25.0 psf  
 Maximum Snow Depth : 15.0 in.  
 Snow Density : 17.3 pcf

## Rain

Average Annual Rainfall : 44.0 in.  
 Maximum Rainfall : 4.0 in.

## Temperature

Maximum Temperature : 92.0 deg F  
 Minimum Temperature : -24.0 deg F

Seismic Zone : 2A

: 0.150

## Frost Depth

: 22 in.

## Site Specific Data

## Wind

Exposure : C  
 Importance : I : 1.00

## Snow

Exposure : C : 1.00  
 Importance : I : 1.00  
 Roof Slippery : No  
 Thermal Factor : 1.0

## Seismic

Importance : IV : 1.00  
 Soil Factor : S3 : 1.5

## Notes

## Importance Factor for Snow and Wind:

- I All buildings and structures except those listed below.
- II Buildings and structures where primary occupancy is one in which more than 300 people congregate in one area.
- III Buildings and structures designated as essential facilities, including, but not limited to:
  - Hospital and other medical facilities having surgery or emergency treatment areas.
  - Fire or rescue and police stations.
  - Primary communication facilities and disaster operation centers.
  - Power stations and other utilities required in an emergency.
  - Structures having critical national defense capabilities.

## **Criteria**

---

IV Buildings and structures that represent a low hazard to human life in the event of failure, such as agricultural buildings, certain temporary facilities, and minor storage facilities.

### **Wind Exposure Category:**

#### **Exposure C:**

Open terrain with scattered obstructions having heights generally less than 30 ft.

### **Snow Exposure Category:**

#### **Exposure C:**

Locations in which snow removal by wind cannot be relied on to reduce roof loads because of terrain, higher structures, or several trees nearby.

- \* The conditions discussed should be representative of those that are likely to exist during the life of the structure. Roofs that contain several large pieces of mechanical equipment or other obstructions do not qualify for siting category A.

### **Snow Thermal Factor:**

#### **Heated Structure.**

- \* These conditions should be representative of those that are likely to exist during the life of the structure.

### **Importance Factor for Seismic:**

#### **I. Essential Facilities**

Hospitals and other medical facilities having surgery and emergency treatment areas.

Fire and police stations.

Tanks or other structures containing, housing or supporting water or other fire-suppression materials or equipment required for the protection of essential or hazardous facilities, or special occupancy structures.

Emergency vehicle shelters and garages.

Structures and equipment in emergency preparedness centers.

Stand-by power generating equipment for essential facilities.

Structures and equipment in communication centers and other facilities required for emergency response.

#### **II. Hazardous Facilities**

Structures housing, supporting or containing sufficient quantities of toxic or explosive substances to be dangerous to the safety of the general public if released.

#### **III. Special Occupancy Structure**

Covered structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly - capacity more than 300 persons.

Buildings for schools (through secondary) or day-care centers - capacity more than 250 students.

Buildings for colleges or adult education schools - capacity more than 500 students.

Medical facilities with 50 or more resident incapacitated patients, but not included above.

Jails and detention facilities.

All structures with occupancy more than 5000 persons.

Structures and equipment in power generating stations and other public utility facilities not included above, and required for

#### **IV. Standard Occupancy Structure**

All Structures having occupancies or functions not listed above.

### **Seismic Soil Factor:**

S3: A soil profile 70 feet or more in depth and containing more than 20 feet of soft to medium stiff clay but not more than 40 feet of soft clay.

The site factor shall be established from properly substantiated geotechnical data. In locations where the soil properties are not known in sufficient detail to determine the soil profile type, soil profile S3 shall be used. Soil profile S4 need not be assumed unless the Building Official determines that soil profile S4 may be present at the site, or in the event that soil profile S4 is established by geotechnical data.



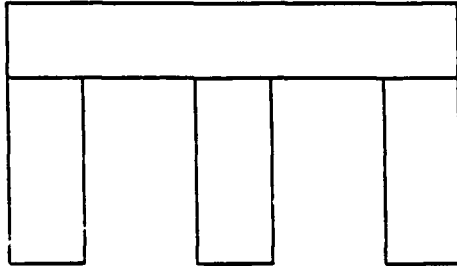


## Modeling Philosophy

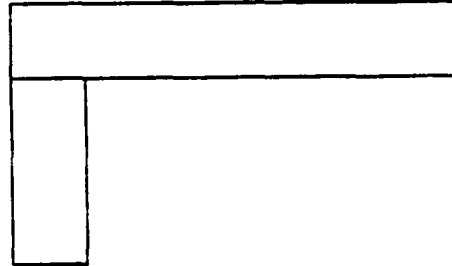
### A. Simplify the geometric model

For buildings with repetitive wings, only one wing needs to be modeled.

Insignificant portions such as chimneys, dormers, and small projections, should not be modeled.



Extra wings are not necessary



Simplified model

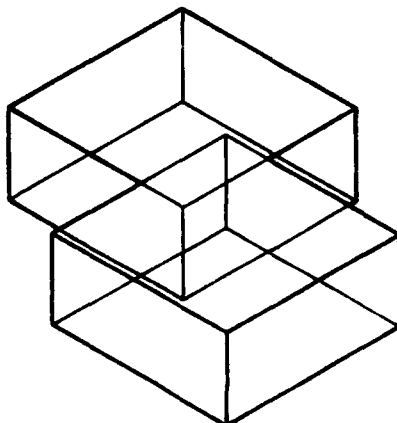
### B. Make sure planes are in contact

A gap between adjoining shapes will make the surfaces exterior.

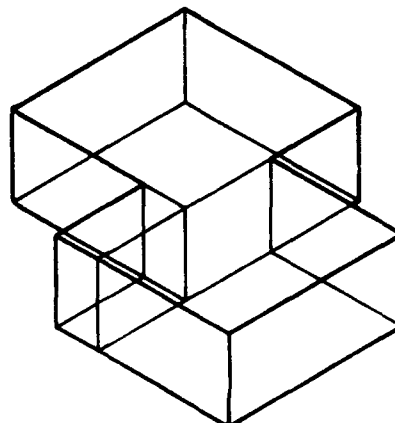
Use the Stack options to accurately place adjoining shapes.

### C. Do not intersect shapes

When modeling parapet walls, make sure the corners do not intersect.



Incorrect



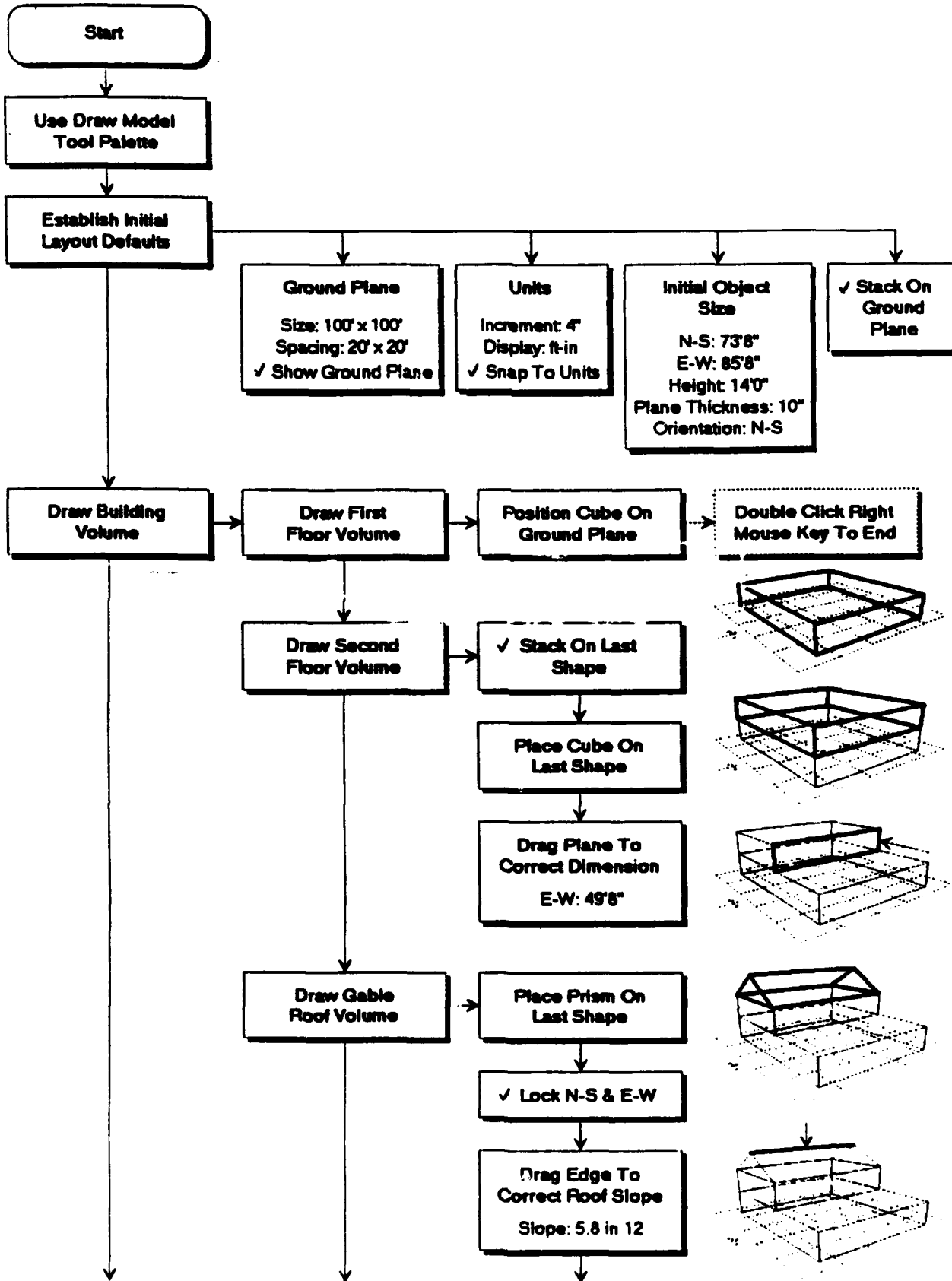
Correct

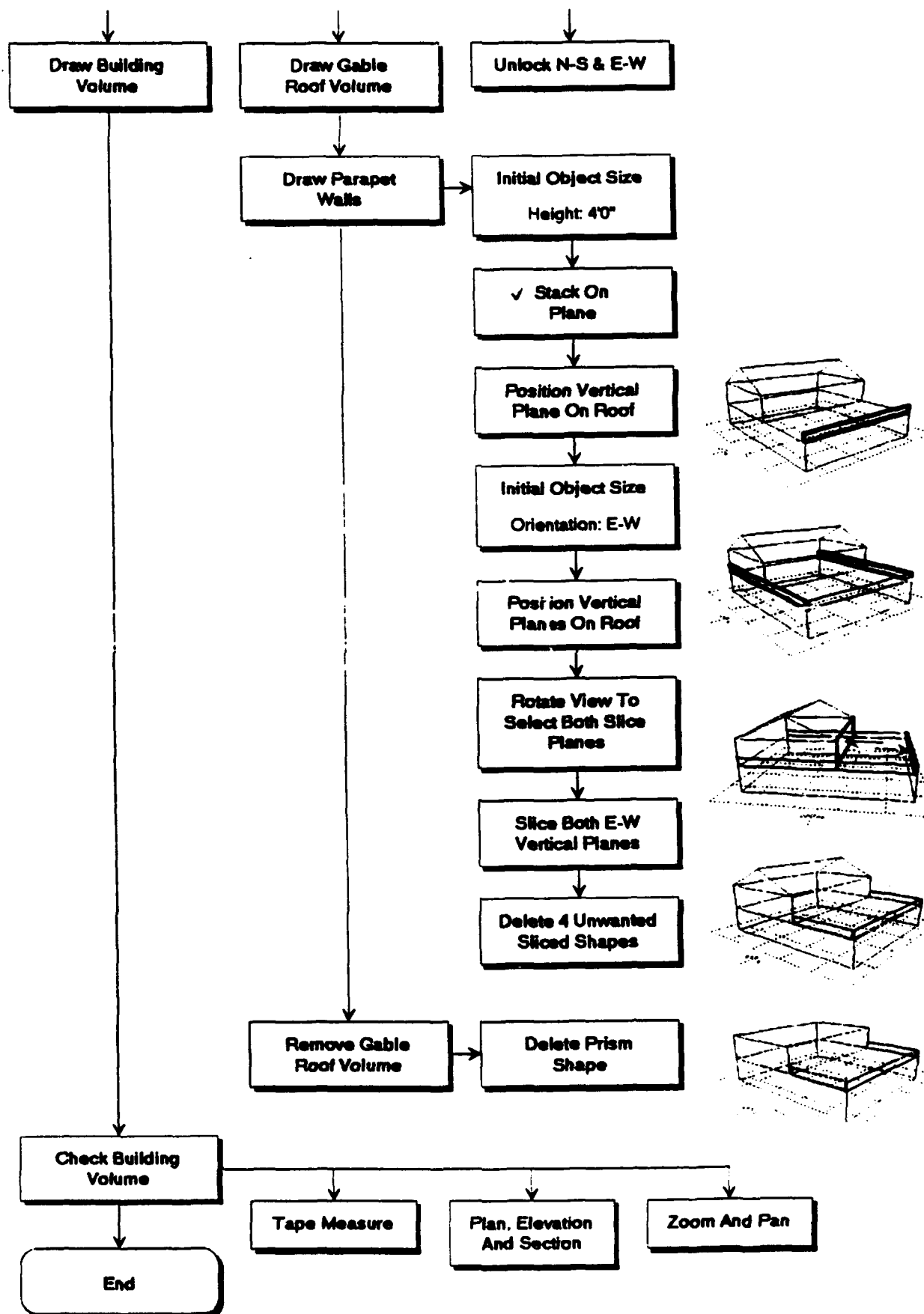
### D. Verify the model

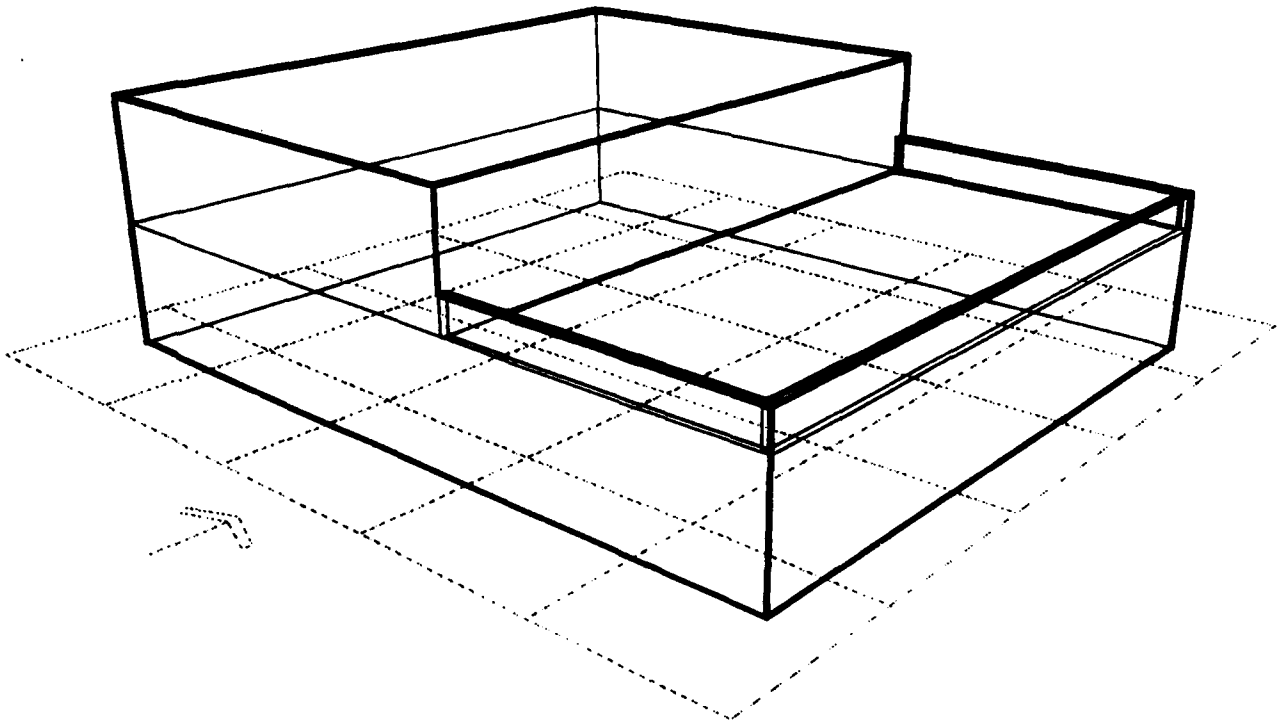
Use the Tape Measure command, zoom in on a plan, elevation and 3-D views to verify the model.



## Draw Model

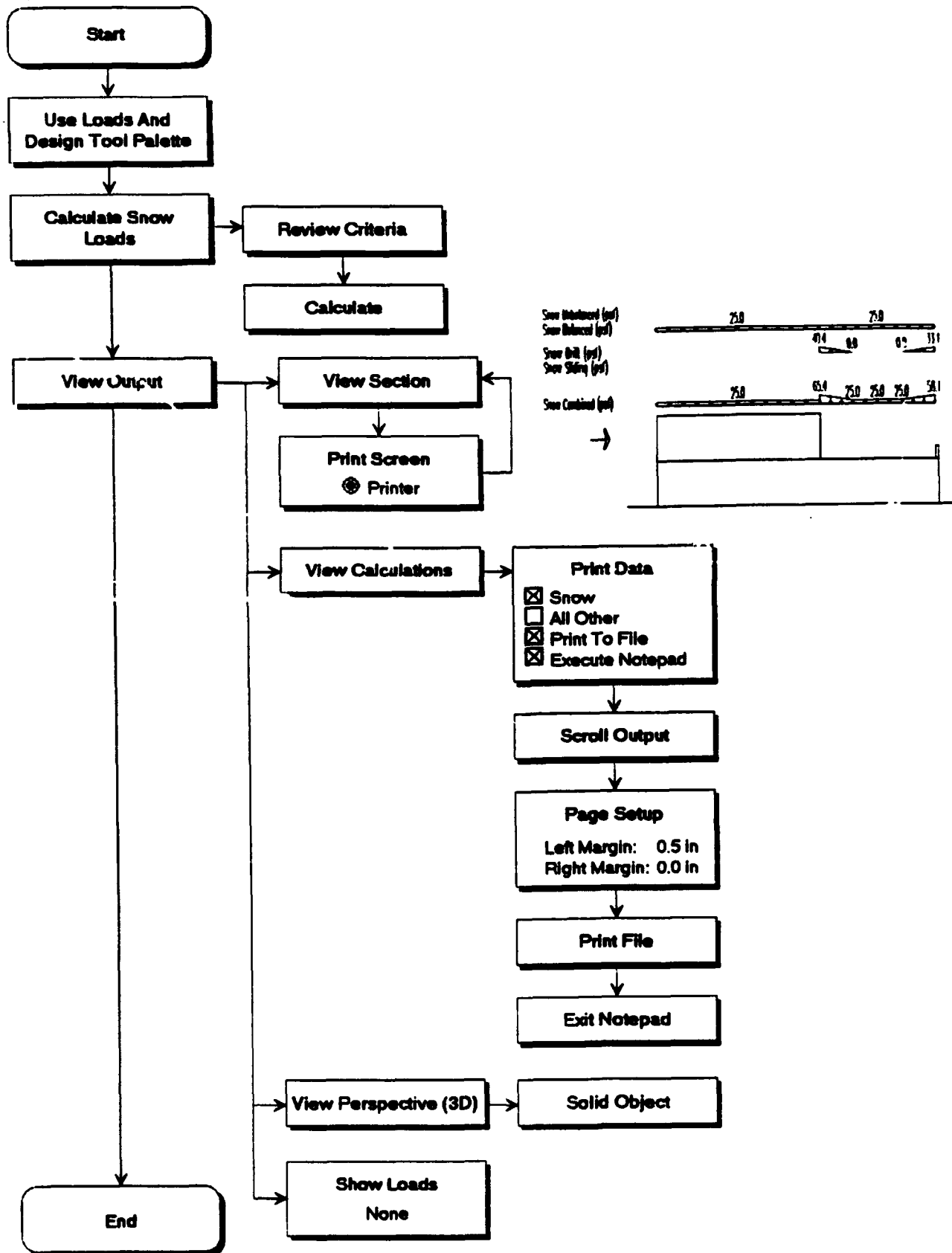








## Snow Loads





## **Snow Loads**

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# Snow Loads

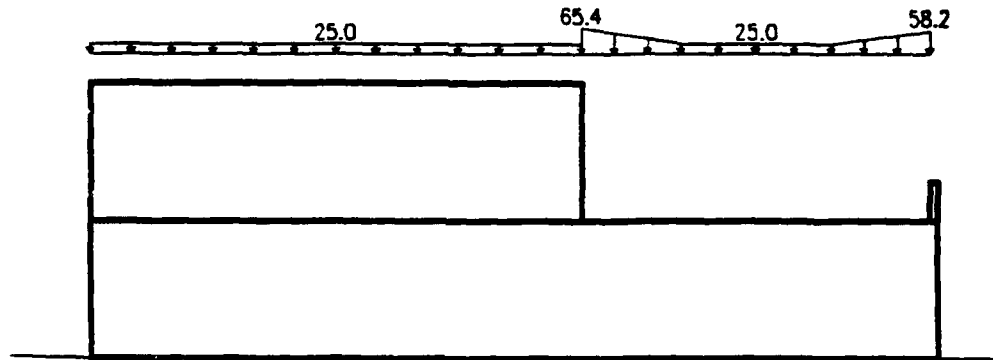
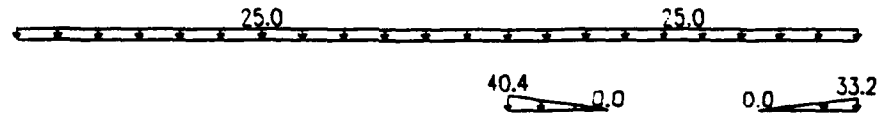
Snow Unbalanced (psf)

Snow Balanced (psf)

Snow Drift (psf)

Snow Sliding (psf)

Snow Combined (psf)



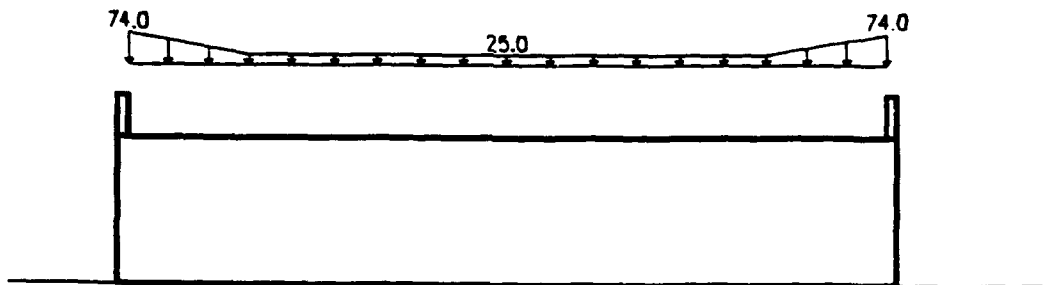
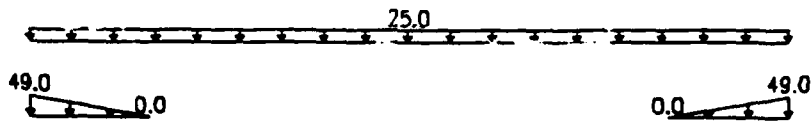
Snow Unbalanced (psf)

Snow Balanced (psf)

Snow Drift (psf)

Snow Sliding (psf)

Snow Combined (psf)



## Snow Loads

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
Location : Radford AAP  
Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
Time : Sat Jan 25, 1992 5:40 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Flat/Lean-To Roof Snow Load Design \*\*\*\*\*

Flat Roof Snow Load (Pf)  
 $P_f = 0.7 \cdot C_e \cdot C_t \cdot I \cdot P_g$   
Snow Exposure Category: C  
 $C_e = 1.0$   
Heated Structure.  
 $C_t = 1.0$   
Importance Category: I  
 $I = 1.0$   
 $P_g = 25.0$  psf  
 $P_f = 17.50$  psf  
Roof Slope: 0.00 in 12  
Theta = 0 deg  
Check minimum Pf where theta <= 15 deg  
When  $P_g > 20.0$  psf, min  $P_f = 20 \cdot I$   
Min  $P_f = 20.00$  psf  
Since theta < 1/2 in/ft, 5, if rain-on-snow surcharge applies.

+-----+  
|  $P_f = 25.0$  psf |  
+-----+

Sloped Roof Snow Load (Ps)  
 $P_s = C_s \cdot P_f$   
Roof Slippery. No  
 $C_s = 1.00$

+-----+  
|  $P_s = 25.00$  psf |  
+-----+

\*\*\*\*\* Drift Snow Load Design \*\*\*\*\*

$P_g = 25.0$  psf  
Snow Density = 17.25 pcf  
 $P_s = 20.00$  psf (rain-on-snow surcharge not included)  
 $h_b = P_s / \text{density}$   
 $h_b = 1.16$  ft  
Projection Height = 4.00 ft  
 $h_c = \text{height} - h_b$   
 $h_c = 2.84$  ft  
 $h_c / h_b = 2.45 \geq 0.20$  Therefore consider drift load.

Importance Category: I  
 $I = 1.0$   
Snow Exposure Category: C  
 $C_e = 1.0$

Separation = 0.00 ft  
 $l_u = 35.17$  ft  
 $h_d = 0.43 \cdot l_u^{1/3} \cdot (P_g + 10)^{1/4} - 1.5$   
 $h_d = 1.93$  ft  
Width of drift: W = minimum of  $4 \cdot h_d$  or  $4 \cdot h_c \geq 10$  ft  
 $w = 4 \cdot h_d = 7.71$  ft  
 $w = 4 \cdot h_c = 11.36$  ft

+-----+  
|  $W = 10.00$  ft |  
+-----+

$h_d = h_d \cdot (20 - s) / 20 = 1.93$  ft  
 $h_d \leq h_c$   
 $P_d = h_d \cdot \text{density}$

+-----+  
|  $P_d = 33.23$  psf |  
+-----+

## \*\*\*\*\* Drift Snow Load Design \*\*\*\*\*

$P_g = 25.0 \text{ psf}$   
 Snow Density = 17.25 pcf  
 $P_s = 20.00 \text{ psf}$  (rain-on-snow surcharge not included)  
 $h_b = P_s / \text{density}$   
 $h_b = 1.16 \text{ ft}$   
 Projection Height = 4.00 ft  
 $h_c = \text{height} - h_b$   
 $h_c = 2.84 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_c / h_b = 2.45 \geq 0.20$  Therefore consider drift load.  
 Importance Category: I  
 $I = 1.0$   
 Snow Exposure Category: C  
 $C_e = 1.0$   
 Separation = 0.00 ft  
 $l_u = 72.00 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_d = 0.43 \cdot l_u^{1/3} \cdot (P_g + 10)^{1/4 - 1.5}$   
 $h_d = 2.85 \text{ ft}$   
 Width of drift:  $W = \text{minimum of } 4 \cdot h_d \text{ or } 4 \cdot h_c \geq 10 \text{ ft}$   
 $w = 4 \cdot h_d = 11.40 \text{ ft}$   
 $w = 4 \cdot h_c = 11.36 \text{ ft}$

+-----+  
 |         $W = 11.36 \text{ ft}$         |  
 +-----+

$h_d = h_d \cdot (20 - s) / 20 = 2.85 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_d > h_c$ , therefore  $h_d = h_c = 2.84 \text{ ft}$   
 $P_d = h_d \cdot \text{density}$

+-----+  
 |         $P_d = 49.00 \text{ psf}$         |  
 +-----+

## \*\*\*\*\* Drift Snow Load Design \*\*\*\*\*

$P_g = 25.0 \text{ psf}$   
 Snow Density = 17.25 pcf  
 $P_s = 20.00 \text{ psf}$  (rain-on-snow surcharge not included)  
 $h_b = P_s / \text{density}$   
 $h_b = 1.16 \text{ ft}$   
 Projection Height = 14.00 ft  
 $h_c = \text{height} - h_b$   
 $h_c = 12.84 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_c / h_b = 11.08 \geq 0.20$  Therefore consider drift load.  
 Importance Category: I  
 $I = 1.0$   
 Snow Exposure Category: C  
 $C_e = 1.0$   
 Separation = 0.00 ft  
 $l_u = 49.67 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_d = 0.43 \cdot l_u^{1/3} \cdot (P_g + 10)^{1/4 - 1.5}$   
 $h_d = 2.34 \text{ ft}$   
 Width of drift:  $W = \text{minimum of } 4 \cdot h_d \text{ or } 4 \cdot h_c \geq 10 \text{ ft}$   
 $w = 4 \cdot h_d = 9.38 \text{ ft}$   
 $w = 4 \cdot h_c = 51.36 \text{ ft}$

+-----+  
 |         $W = 10.00 \text{ ft}$         |  
 +-----+

$h_d = h_d \cdot (20 - s) / 20 = 2.34 \text{ ft}$   
 $h_d \leq h_c$   
 $P_d = h_d \cdot \text{density}$

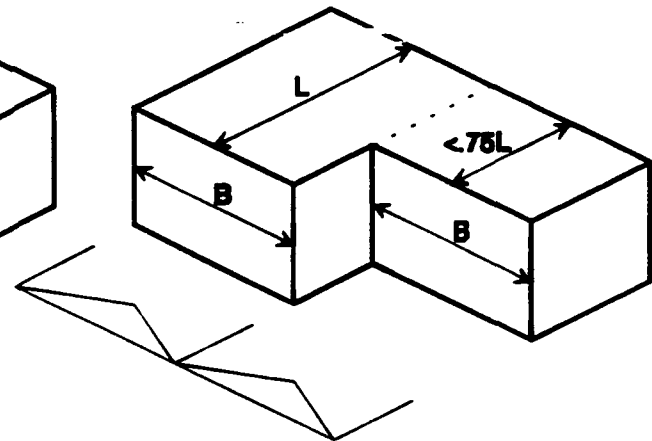
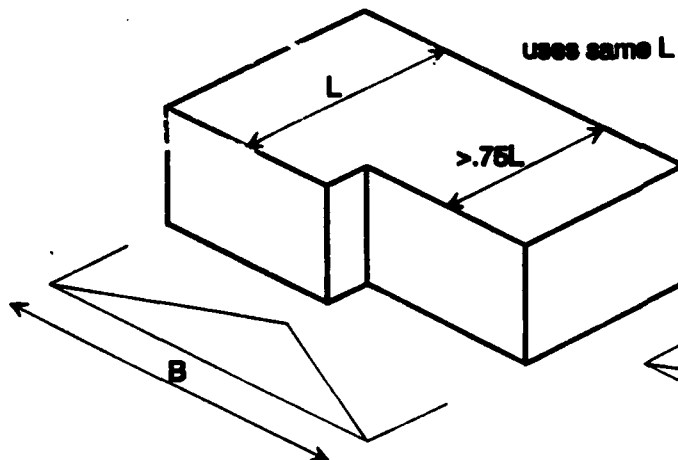
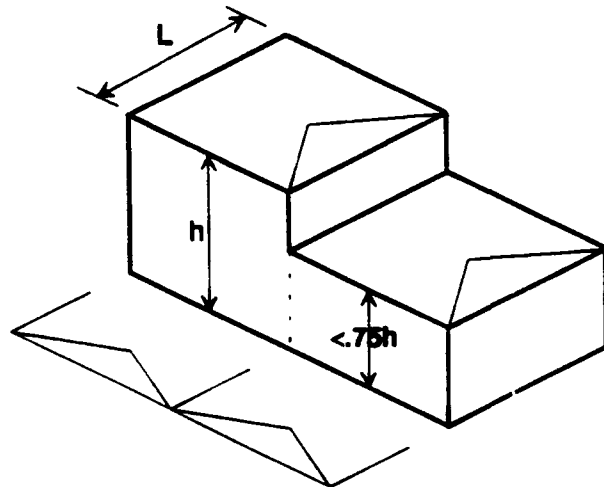
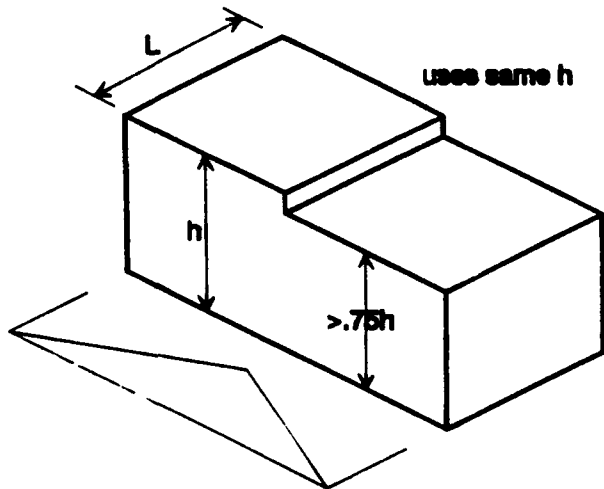
+-----+  
 |         $P_d = 40.44 \text{ psf}$         |  
 +-----+



## Wind Assumptions

### Proportions For B/L & h/L

Defaults:	Height Ratio:	0.75
	Plan Ratio:	0.75

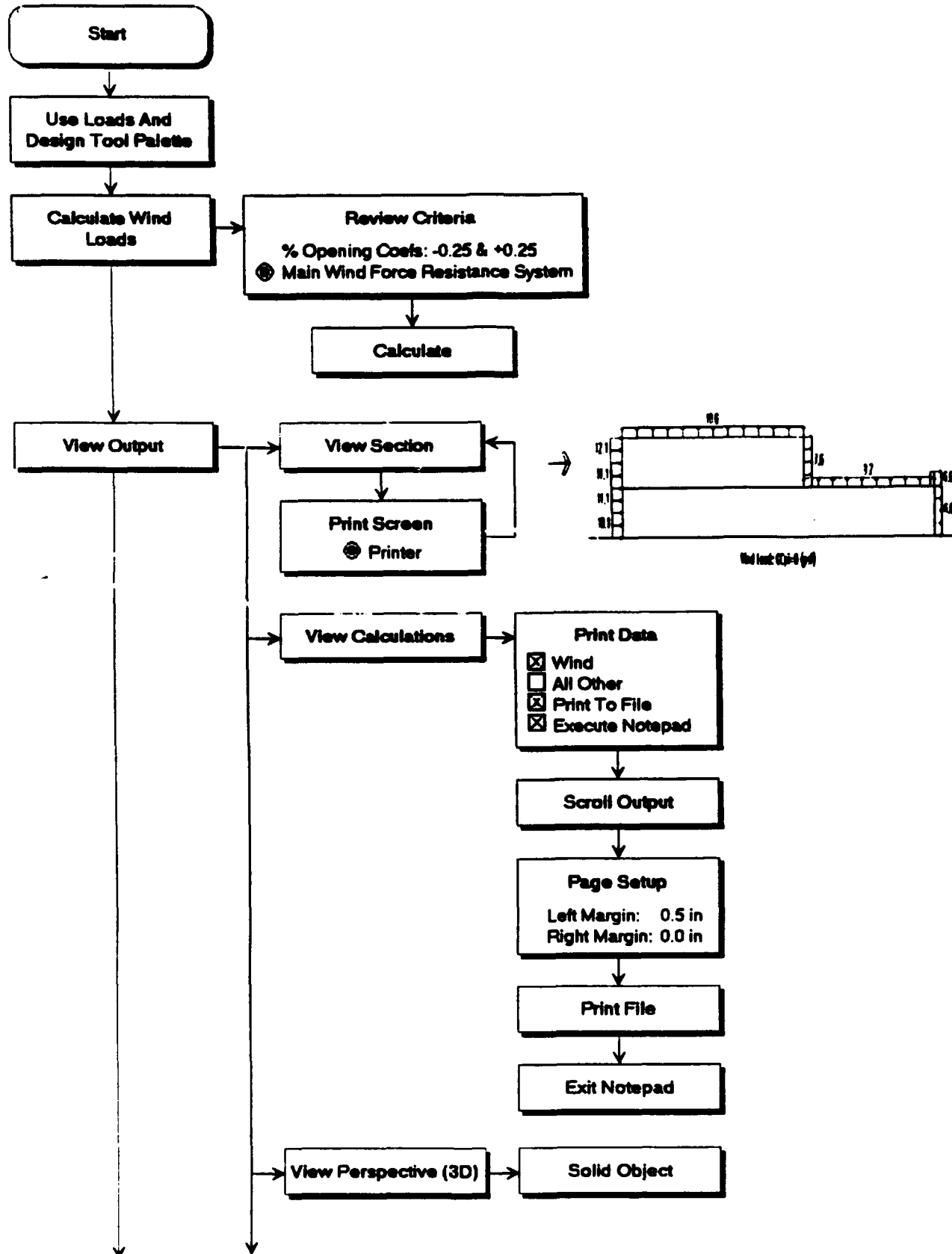


### Building Height Maximum 60 Feet

Assumed for components and cladding



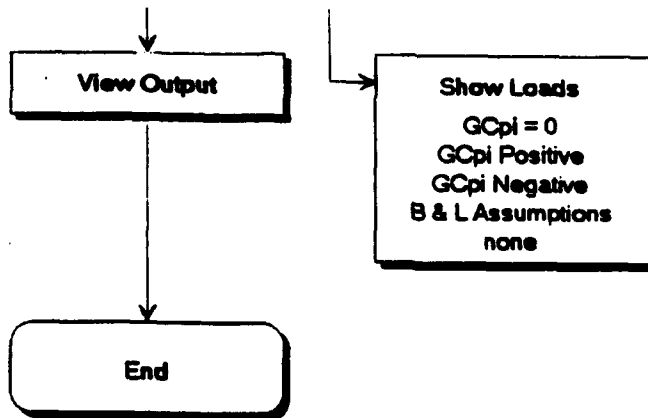
## Main Wind Force Resisting Loads





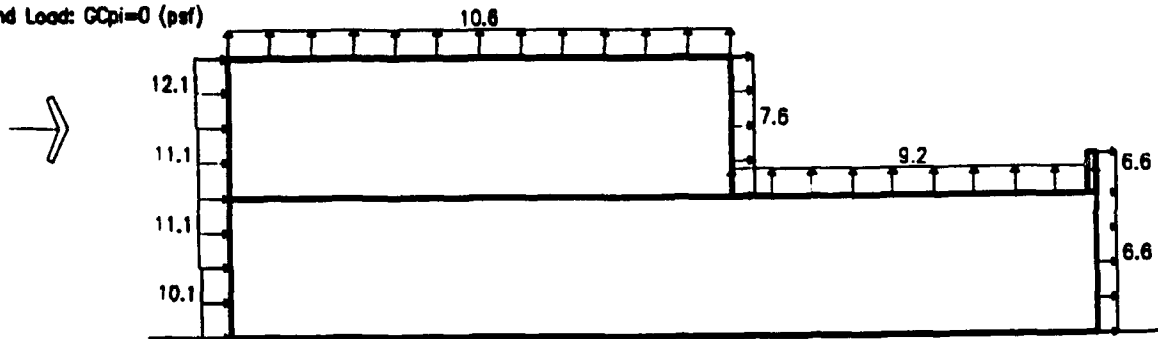
## Main Wind Force Resisting Loads

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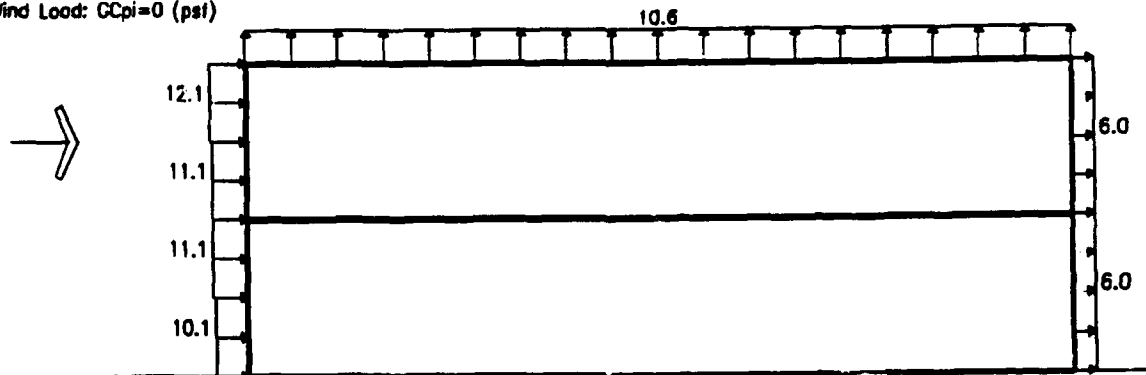


## Main Wind Force Resisting Loads

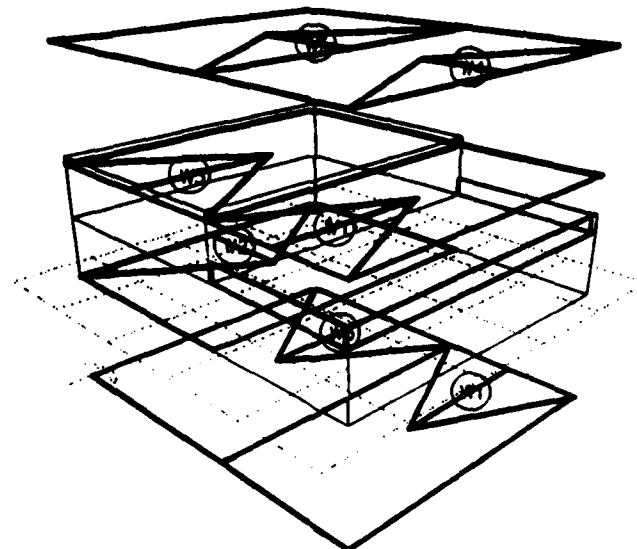
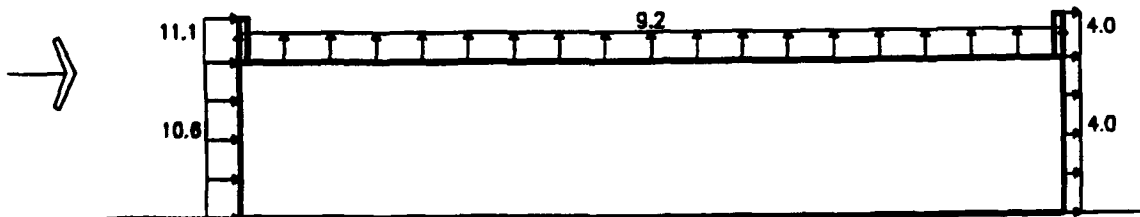
Wind Load:  $GC_{pi}=0$  (psf)



Wind Load:  $GC_{pi}=0$  (psf)



Wind Load:  $GC_{pi}=0$  (psf)



# Main Wind Force Resisting Loads

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
 Time : Tue Feb 18, 1992 4:16 PM

## \*\*\*\*\* Wind Load - 1 \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	36.0	73.7	

Distance to ocean line >= 100 mi. h/d = 0.39 <= 5

## \*\*\*\*\* Main Framing Pressures \*\*\*\*\*

Parallel to Ridge or Length

Location	z or h (ft)	Gh	Kz	qz (psf)	Cp	External Pressure P (psf) GCpi=0	-0.25	0.25
Windward Wall								
parapet	18.0	1.32	0.84	10.5	0.80	11.1		
level 1	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.6	13.1	8.1
level 1	0.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.6	13.1	8.1
Leeward Wall	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.30	-4.0	-1.5	-6.5
Side Wall	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.70	-9.2	-6.7	-11.7
Roof	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.70	-9.2	-6.7	-11.7
Internal	14.0		0.80	10.0		0.0	2.5	2.5

## \*\*\*\*\* Wind Load - 2 \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	73.7	49.7	

Distance to ocean line >= 100 mi. h/d = 0.56 <= 5

## \*\*\*\*\* Main Framing Pressures \*\*\*\*\*

Parallel to Ridge or Length

Location	z or h (ft)	Gh	Kz	qz (psf)	Cp	External Pressure P (psf) GCpi=0	-0.25	0.25
Windward Wall								
level 3	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	0.80	12.1	15.1	9.1
level 2 - 3	21.0	1.26	0.88	11.0	0.80	11.1	14.1	8.1
level 1 - 2	7.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
level 1	0.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
Leeward Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.50	-7.6	-4.6	-10.6
Side Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Roof	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Internal	28.0		0.96	12.0		0.0	-3.0	3.0

# Main Wind Force Resisting Loads

## \*\*\*\*\* Wind Load - 3 \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	49.7	73.7	

Distance to ocean line  $\geq 100$  mi.  $h/d = 0.56 \leq 5$

## \*\*\*\*\* Main Framing Pressures \*\*\*\*\*

### Parallel to Ridge or Length

Location	z or h (ft)	Gh	Kz	qz (psf)	Cp	External Pressure P (psf) GCpi=0	-0.25	0.25
Windward Wall								
level 3	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	0.80	12.1	13.1	9.1
level 2 - 3	21.0	1.26	0.88	11.0	0.80	11.1	14.1	8.1
level 1 - 2	7.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
level 1	0.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
Leeward Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.40	-6.0	-3.0	-9.0
Side Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Roof	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Internal	28.0		0.96	12.0		0.0	-3.0	3.0

## \*\*\*\*\* Wind Load - 4 \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	73.7	36.0	

Distance to ocean line  $\geq 100$  mi.  $h/d = 0.39 \leq 5$

## \*\*\*\*\* Main Framing Pressures \*\*\*\*\*

### Parallel to Ridge or Length

Location	z or h (ft)	Gh	Kz	qz (psf)	Cp	External Pressure P (psf) GCpi=0	-0.25	0.25
Windward Wall								
parapet	18.0	1.32	0.84	10.5	0.80	11.1		
level 1	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.6	13.1	8.1
level 1	0.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.6	13.1	8.1
Leeward Wall	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.50	-6.6	-4.1	-9.1
Side Wall	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.70	-9.2	-6.7	-11.7
Roof	14.0	1.32	0.80	10.0	-0.70	-9.2	-6.7	-11.7
Internal	14.0		0.80	10.0		0.0	-2.5	2.5

## \*\*\*\*\* Wind Load - 5 \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	73.7	49.7	

Distance to ocean line  $\geq 100$  mi.  $h/d = 0.56 \leq 5$

## Main Wind Force Resisting Loads

\*\*\*\*\* Main Framing Pressures \*\*\*\*\*

Parallel to Ridge or Length

Location	z or h (ft)	Gh	Kz	qz (psf)	Cp	External Pressure P (psf)		
						GCpi=0	-0.25	0.25
-----								
Windward Wall								
level 2	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	0.80	12.1	15.1	9.1
level 1 - 2	14.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
level 1	0.0	1.26	0.80	10.0	0.80	10.1	13.1	7.1
Leeward Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.50	-7.6	-4.6	-10.6
Side Wall	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Roof	28.0	1.26	0.96	12.0	-0.70	-10.6	-7.6	-13.6
Internal	28.0		0.96	12.0		0.0	-3.0	3.0

Notes for main framing:

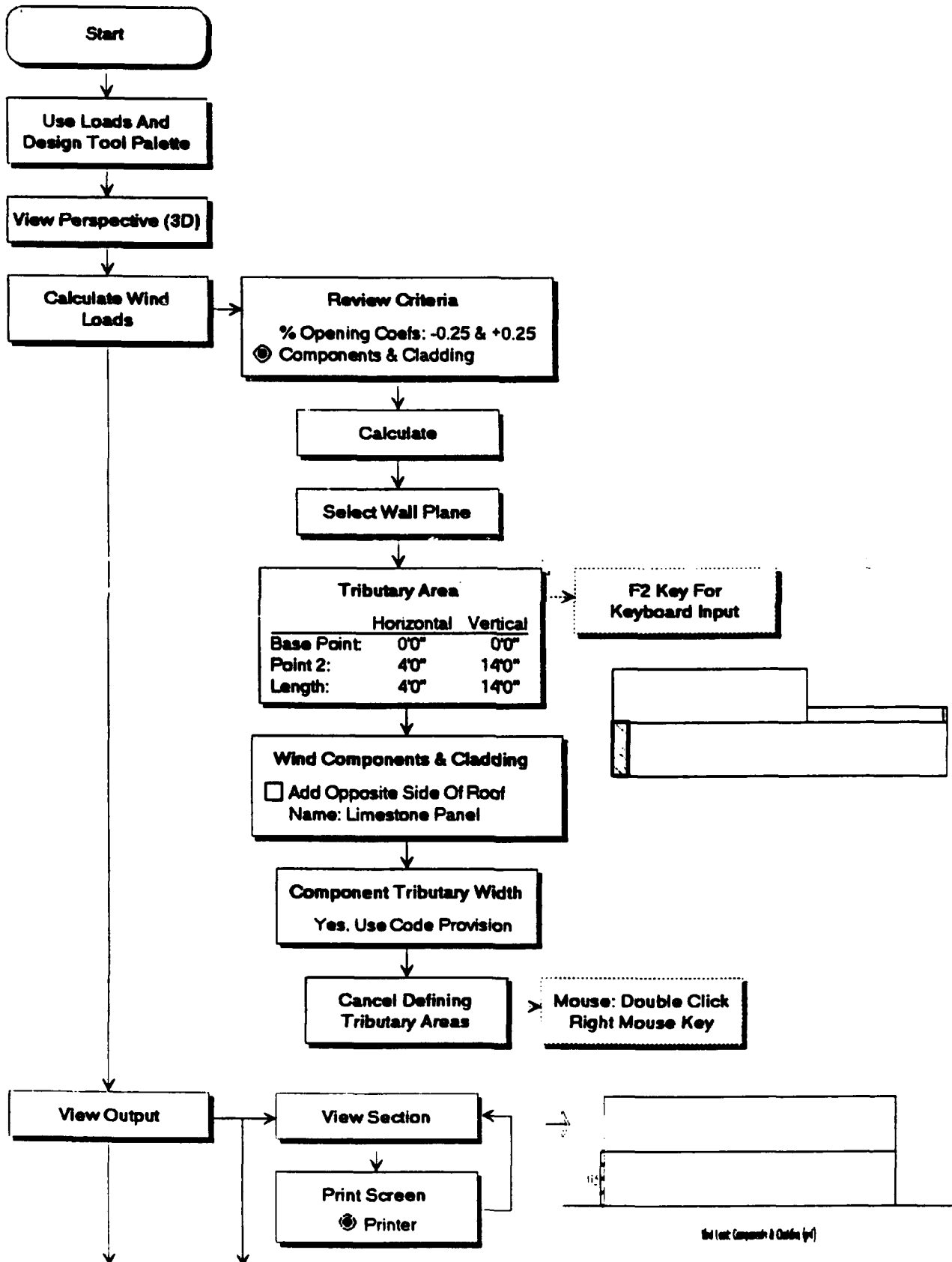
Positive pressures act toward surfaces.

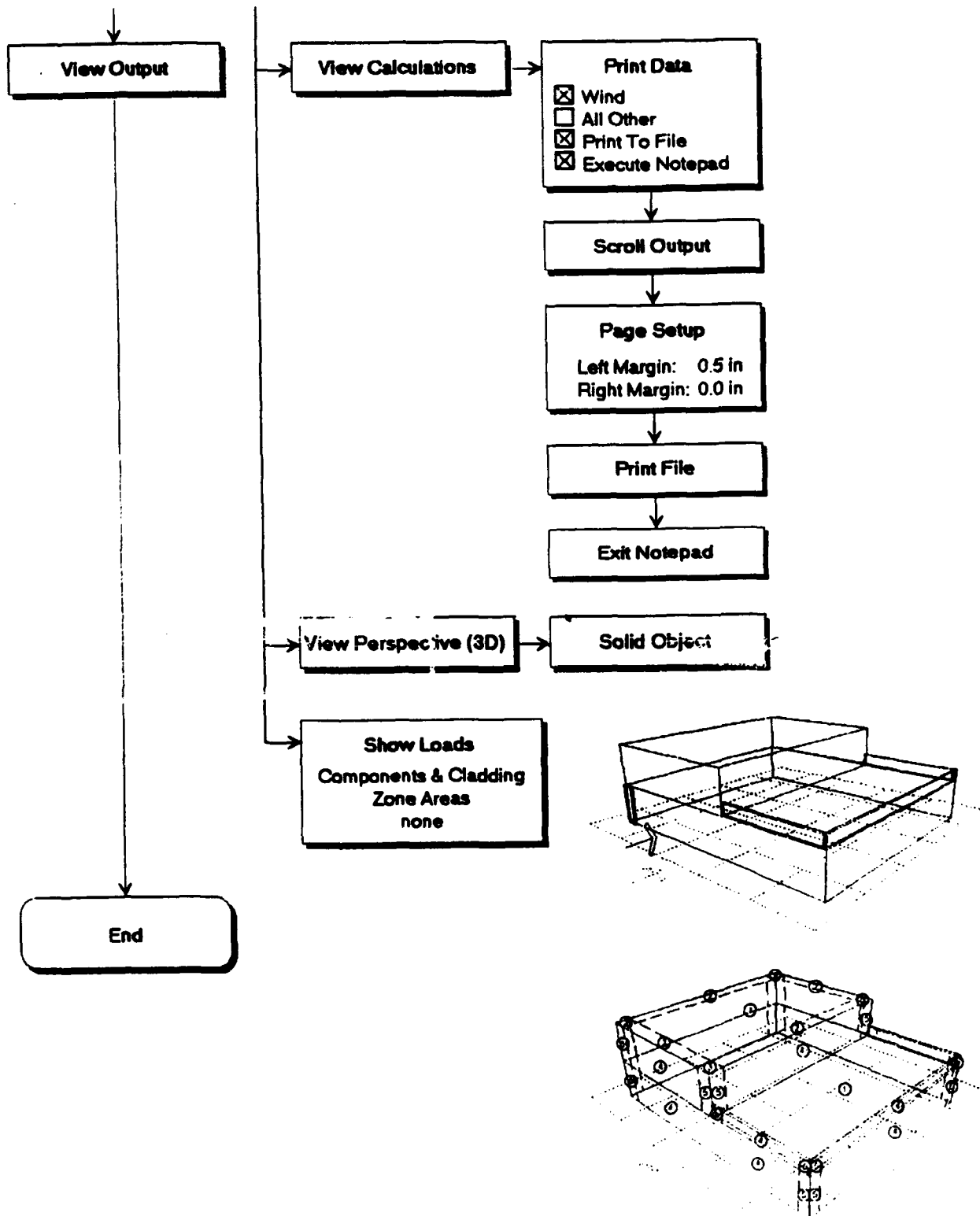
Pressure or suction =  $P = q \cdot Gh \cdot Cp - qh \cdot (GCpi)$

q: qz for windward wall evaluated at height z.

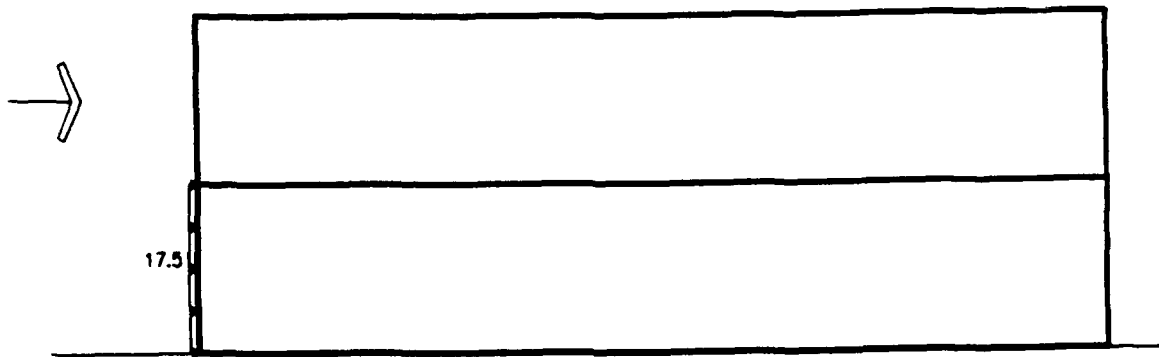
qh for leeward wall, side walls, and roof evaluated at mean roof height.

## Wind Components & Cladding Loads

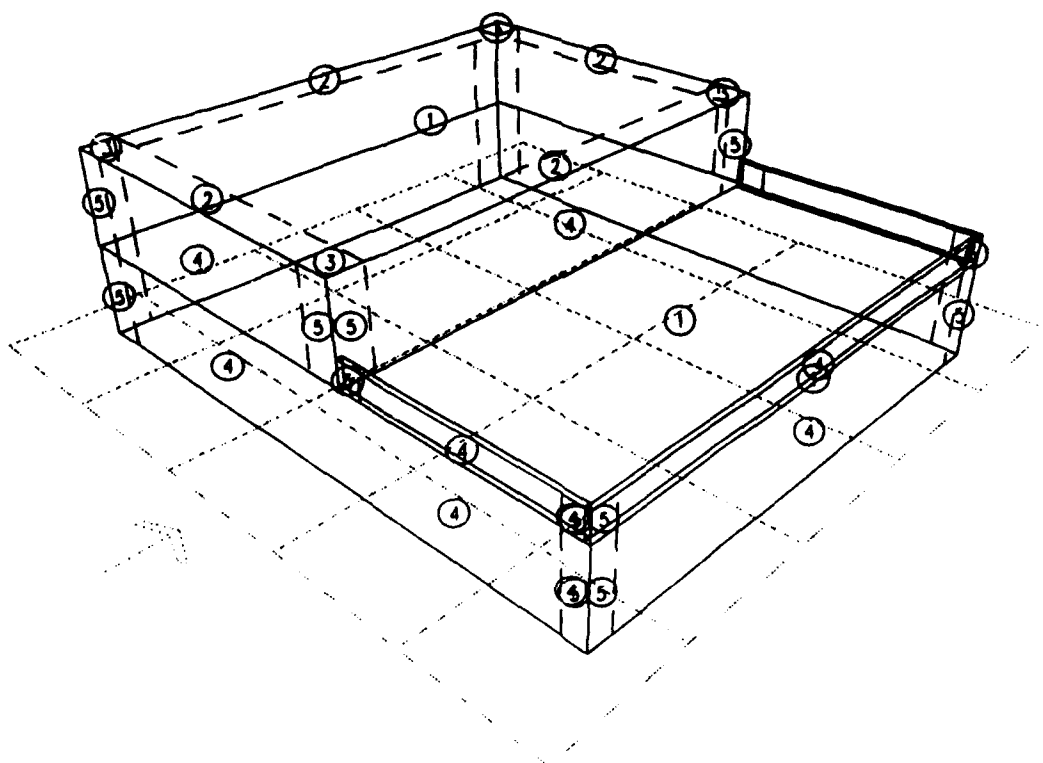
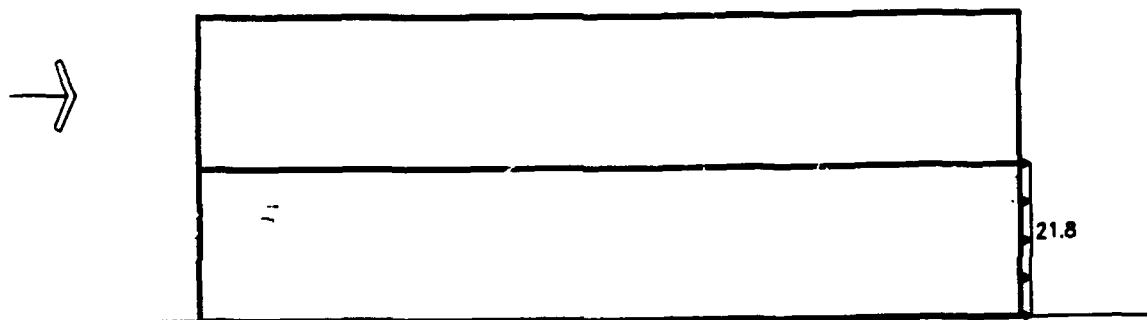




Wind Load: Components & Cladding (psf)



Wind Load: Components & Cladding (psf)





# Wind Components & Cladding Loads

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
 Time : Sat Jan 25, 1992 5:49 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Wind Load \*\*\*\*\*

Velocity (mph)	Importance Factor	Exposure	Width Perpend. to Wind (ft)	Length Parallel to Wind (ft)	Roof Type
70.0	1.00	C	49.7	73.7	

Distance to ocean line >= 100 mi. h/d = 0.56 <= 5

Height (ft)	Kh	qh (psf)	GCpi
28.0	0.96	12.0	-0.25 0.25

Height <= 60 ft

\*\*\*\*\* Component/Cladding Pressures (psf) \*\*\*\*\*

Tributary Area (sf)	Windward				Leeward			
	Zone 4 middles		Zone 5 corners		Zone 4 middles		Zone 5 corners	
	GCp	P	GCp	P	GCp	P	GCp	P
Internal		-3.0		-3.0		3.0		3.0
Limestone Panel	4.57 ft x 14.20 ft							
65.3	1.21	17.5	1.21	17.5	1.21	16.7	-1.57	-21.8
a = 5.0 ft								

Notes for components and cladding:

$$P = qh(GCp) - qh(GCpi)$$

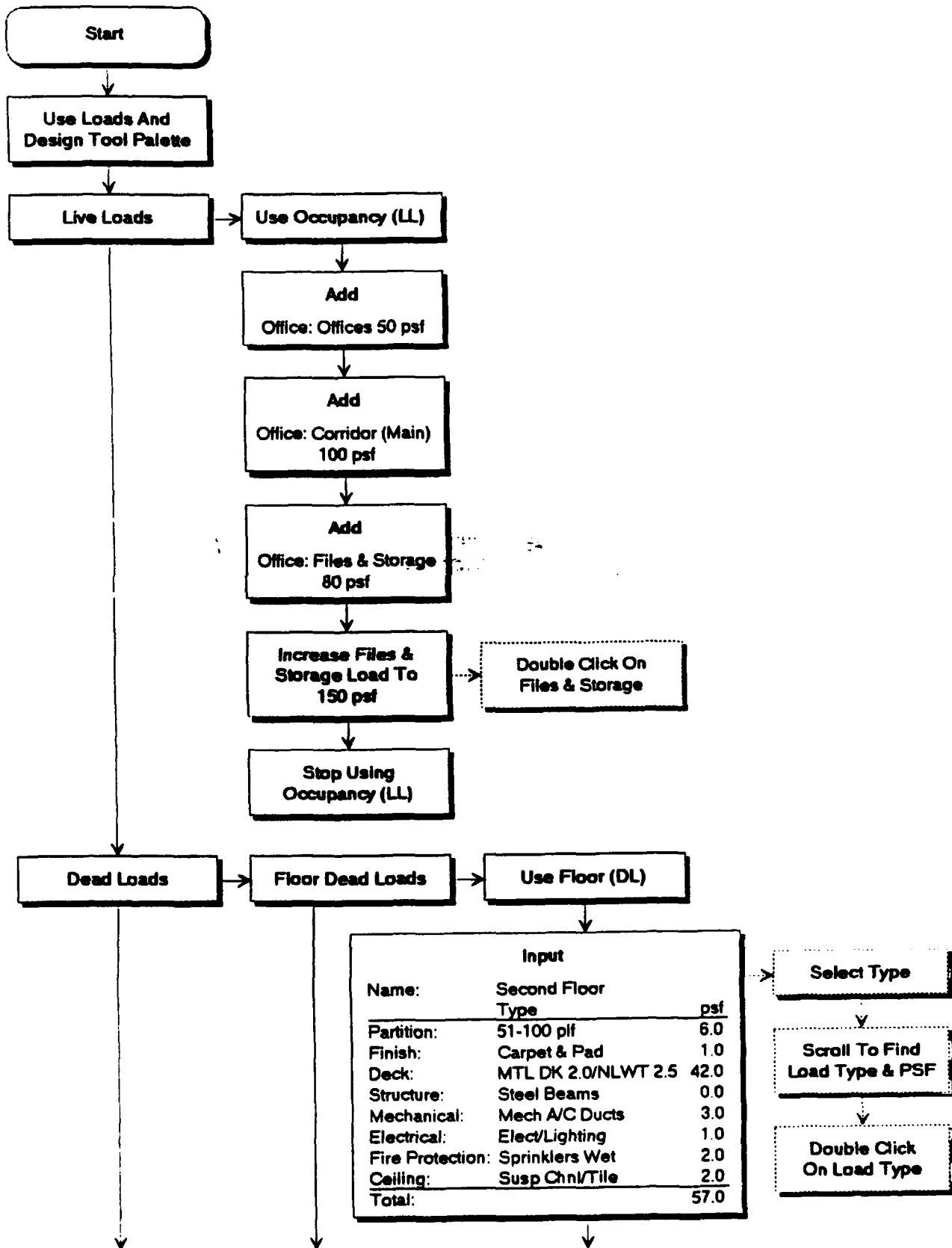
Internal pressures have been included in above values.

\* For roof overhangs: algebraically add this pressure to the above values.  $P = qh(GCp) = 0.8qh$

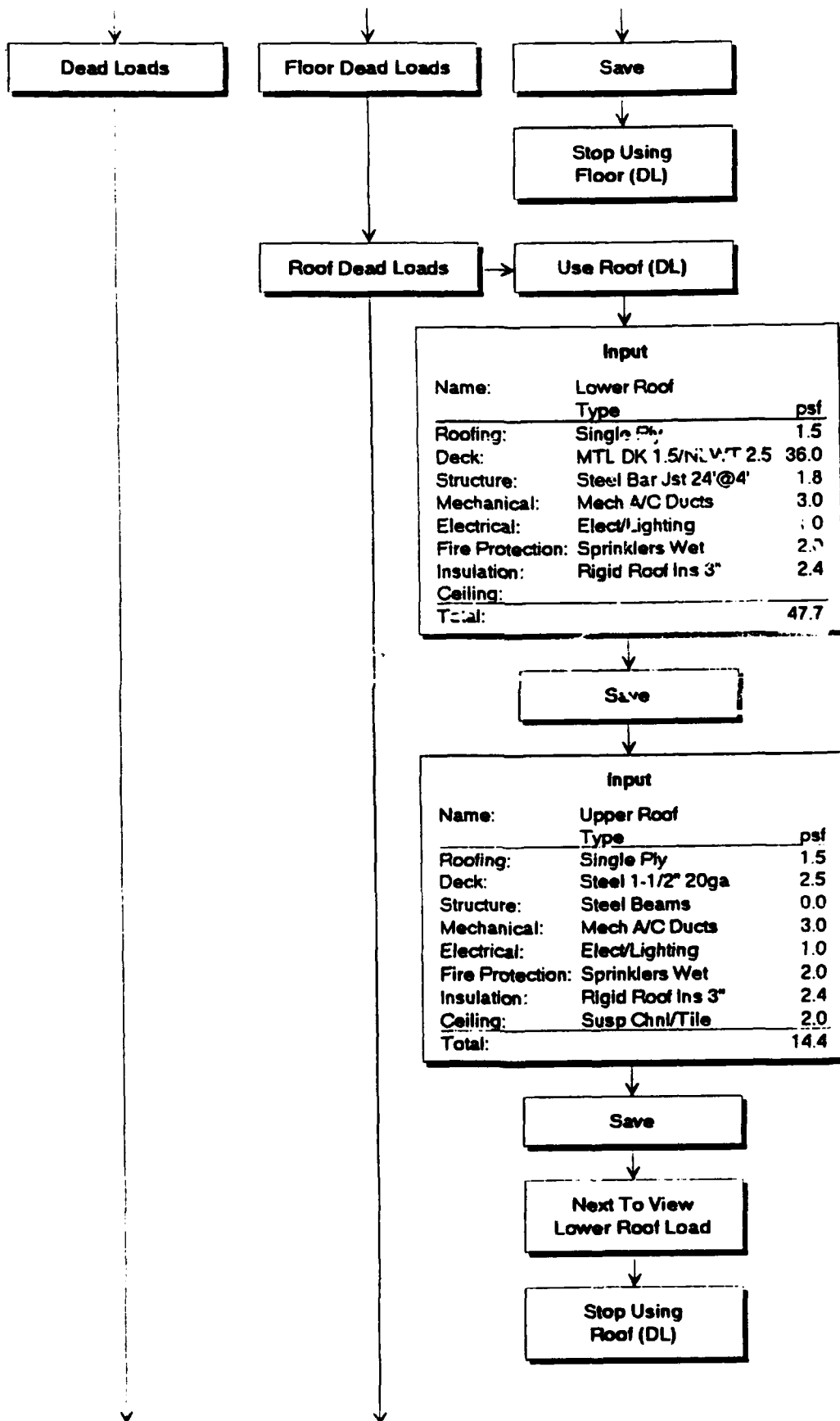
To comply with TM 5-809-1, wall external pressures have not been reduced 10% per ASCE figure 3, note 3.

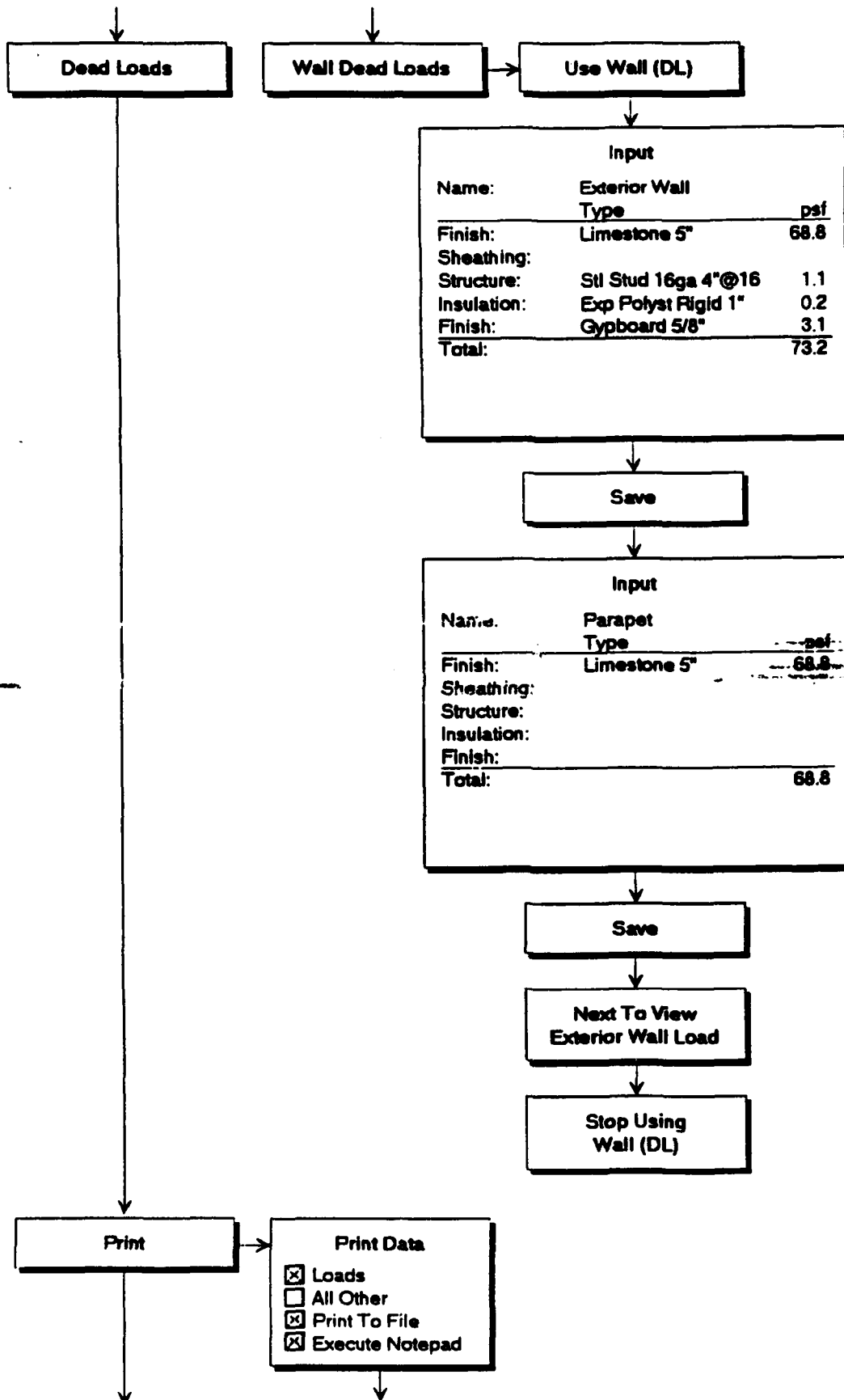
\*\* For a rectangular tributary area, the width of the area need not be less than one-third the length of the area.

## Dead & Live Loads



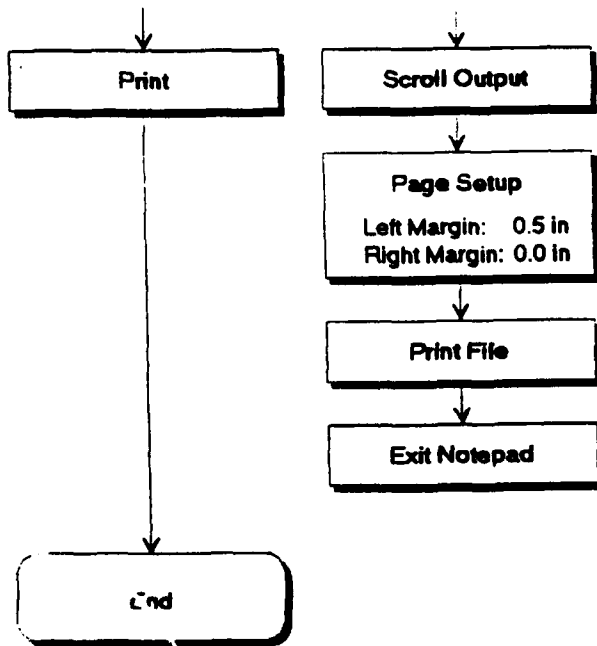
## Dead & Live Loads





## Dead & Live Loads

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## Loads

## Floor Dead Loads

Name	: Second Floor	
	Type	psf
Partition	: 51-100 plf	6.0
Finish	: Carpet & Pad	1.0
Deck	: MTL DK 2.0/NLMT 2.5	42.0
Structure	: Steel Beams	0.0
Mechanical	: Mech A/C Ducts	3.0
Electrical	: Elect/Lighting	1.0
Fire Protection	: Sprinklers Wet	2.0
Ceiling	: Susp Chnl/Tile	2.0
Total	:	57.0

## Roof Dead Loads

Name	: Lower Roof	
	Type	psf
Roofing	: Single Ply	1.5
Deck	: MTL DK 1.5/NLMT 2.5	36.0
Structure	: Steel Bar Jst 24'@4'	1.8
Mechanical	: Mech A/C Ducts	3.0
Electrical	: Elect/Lighting	1.0
Fire Protection	: Sprinklers Wet	2.0
Insulation	: Rigid Roof Ins 3"	2.4
Ceiling		0.0
Total	:	47.7

Name	: Upper Roof	
	Type	psf
Roofing	: Single Ply	1.5
Deck	: Steel 1-1/2" 20ga	2.5
Structure	: Steel Beams	0.0
Mechanical	: Mech A/C Ducts	3.0
Electrical	: Elect/Lighting	1.0
Fire Protection	: Sprinklers Wet	2.0
Insulation	: Rigid Roof Ins 3"	2.4
Ceiling	: Susp Chnl/Tile	2.0
Total	:	14.4

## Wall Dead Loads

Name	: Exterior Wall	
	Type	psf
Finish	: Limestone 5"	68.8
Sheathing	:	0.0
Structure	: Stl Stud 16ga 4"@16	1.1
Insulation	: Exp Polysty Rigid 1"	0.2
Finish	: Gypboard 5/8"	3.1
Total	:	73.2

## Dead & Live Loads

Name	: Parapet	
		-----
	Type	psf
		-----
Finish	: Limestone 5"	68.8
Sheathing	:	0.0
Structure	:	0.0
Insulation	:	0.0
Finish	:	0.0
		-----
Total	:	68.8

### Occupancy Live Loads

Name	psf
-----	
Office: Offices	50
Office: Corridor (main)	100
Office: Files & Storage	150a

a. Variable design load. Increase may be necessary.

### Notes

Uniformly distributed live loads for supporting members; i.e., two-way slab, beam, girder or columns having an influence area of 400 sq ft or more may be reduced with:  $L = L_o \{0.25 + (15/\sqrt{A_i})\}$

The reduced design live load will not be less than 50% of the unit live load for members supporting one floor, nor less than 40% of the unit live load for members supporting two or more floors.

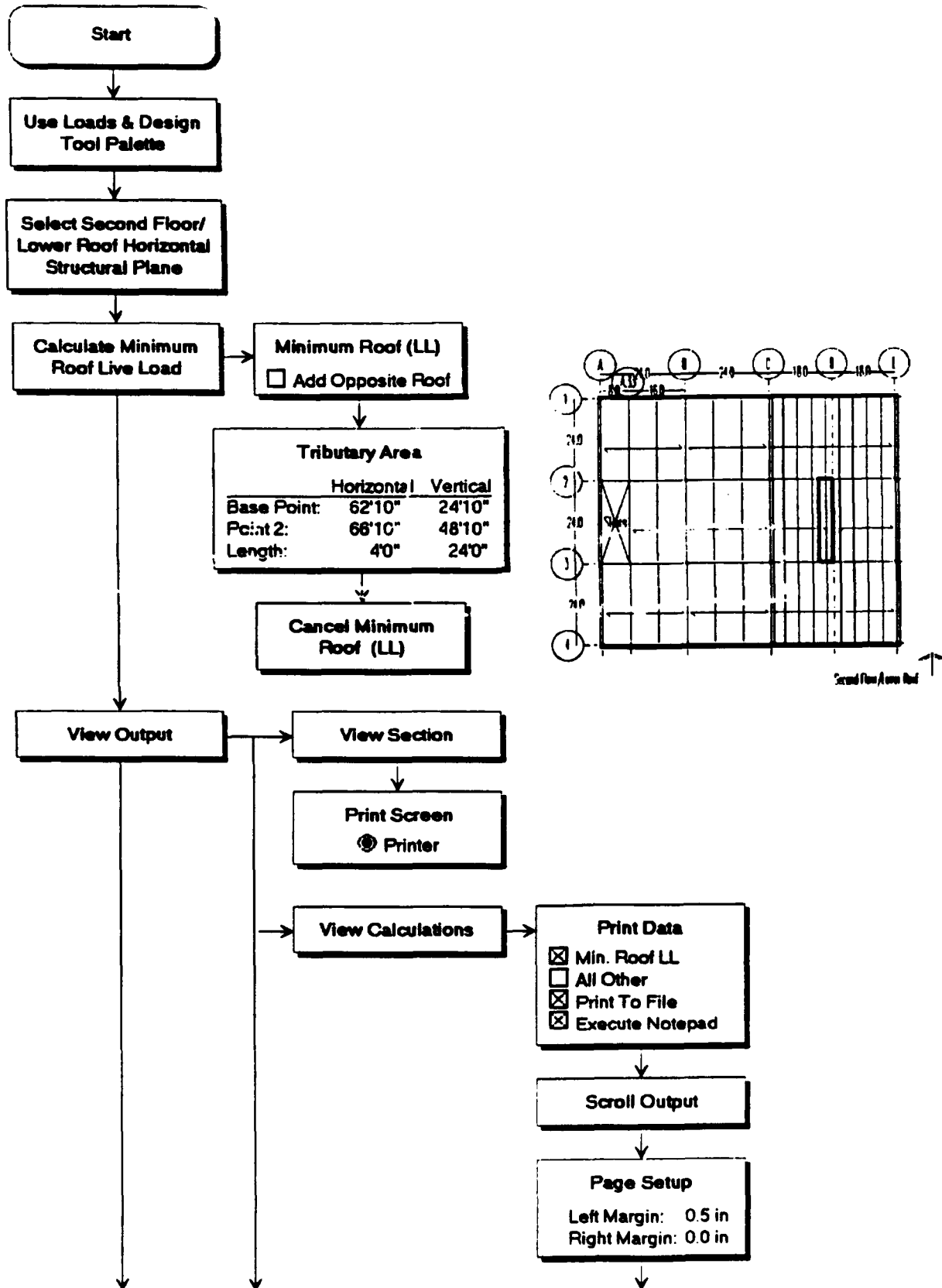
Exceptions: For live loads less than 100 psf, no reduction is permitted.

for members supporting floor(s) in the following areas:

- public assembly
- garages (except where 2 or more floors are supported)
- one-way slab floor

For live loads greater than 100 psf and for garages used for passenger cars only, no reduction is permitted for members supporting one floor; however, where two or more floors are supported, a 20% reduction is permitted.

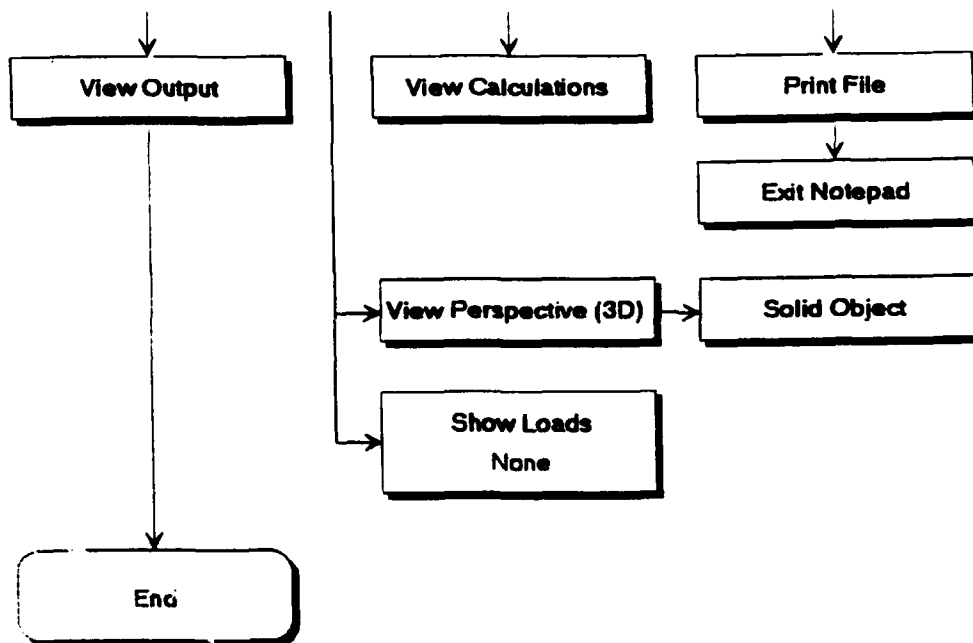
## Minimum Roof Live Load





## Minimum Roof Live Load

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## Minimum Roof Live Load

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
Location : Radford AAP  
Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
Time : Sat Jan 25, 1992 6:16 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Minimum Roof Live Load (Lr) \*\*\*\*\*

Tributary area (At) : 96 sf  
Roof slope (F) : 0.00 in 12

$L_r = 20 \cdot R_1 \cdot R_2 \geq 12$   
At  $\leq 200$        $R_1 = 1.00$   
F  $\leq 4$        $R_2 = 1.00$   
Lr = 20.00 psf  
minimum Lr = 12 psf

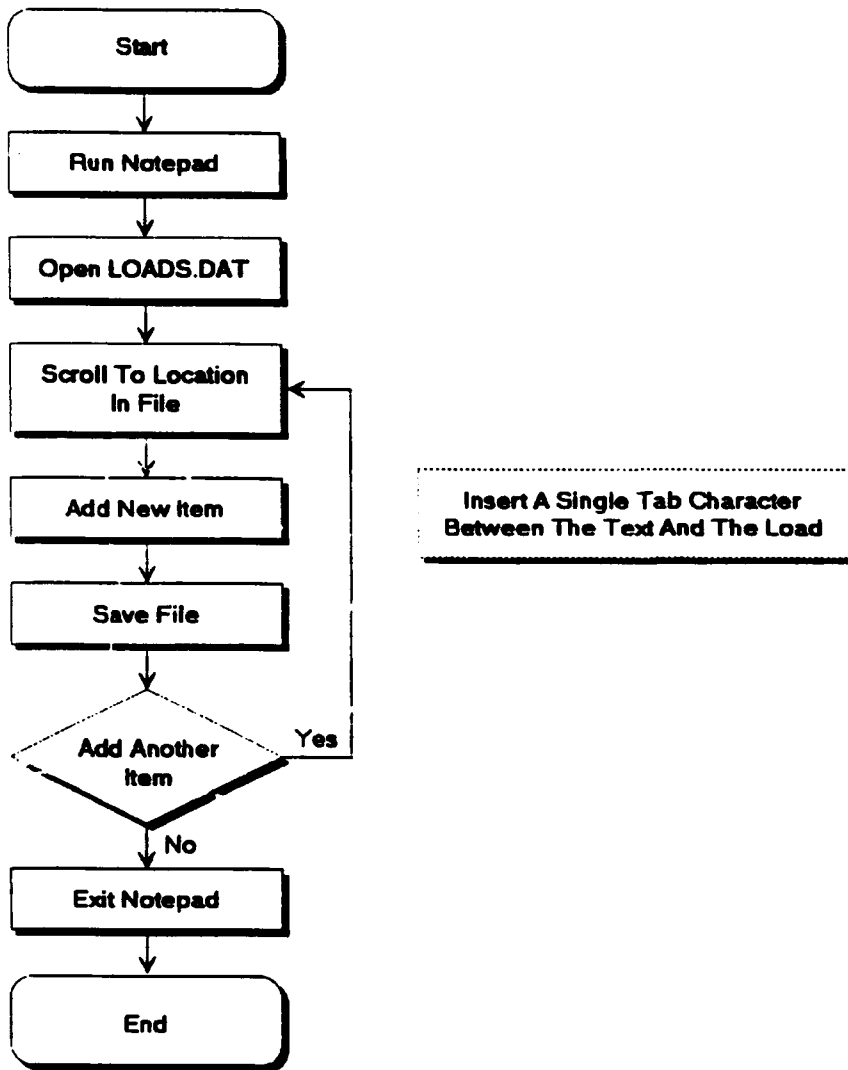
+-----+  
|      Lr = 20.00 psf      |  
+-----+

Check minimum roof live load, Lr, against minimum snow design loads.

Additionally, for the design of secondary members such as roof decking and rafters, a concentrated live load with 250 lbs uniformly distributed over an area of 2 feet square (4 sqft) will be included. The concentrated load will be located so as to produce the maximum stress in the member.

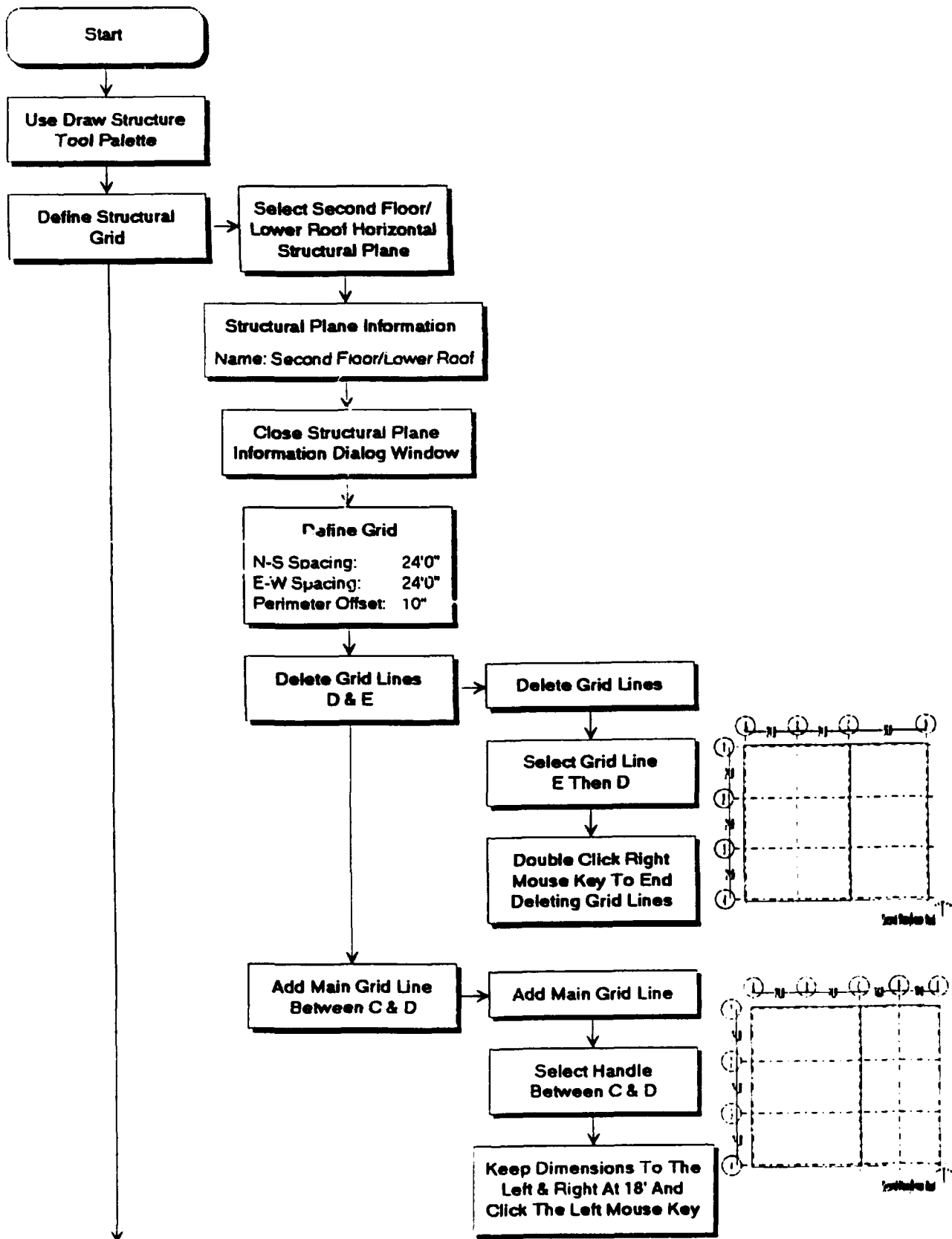


## Loads Database

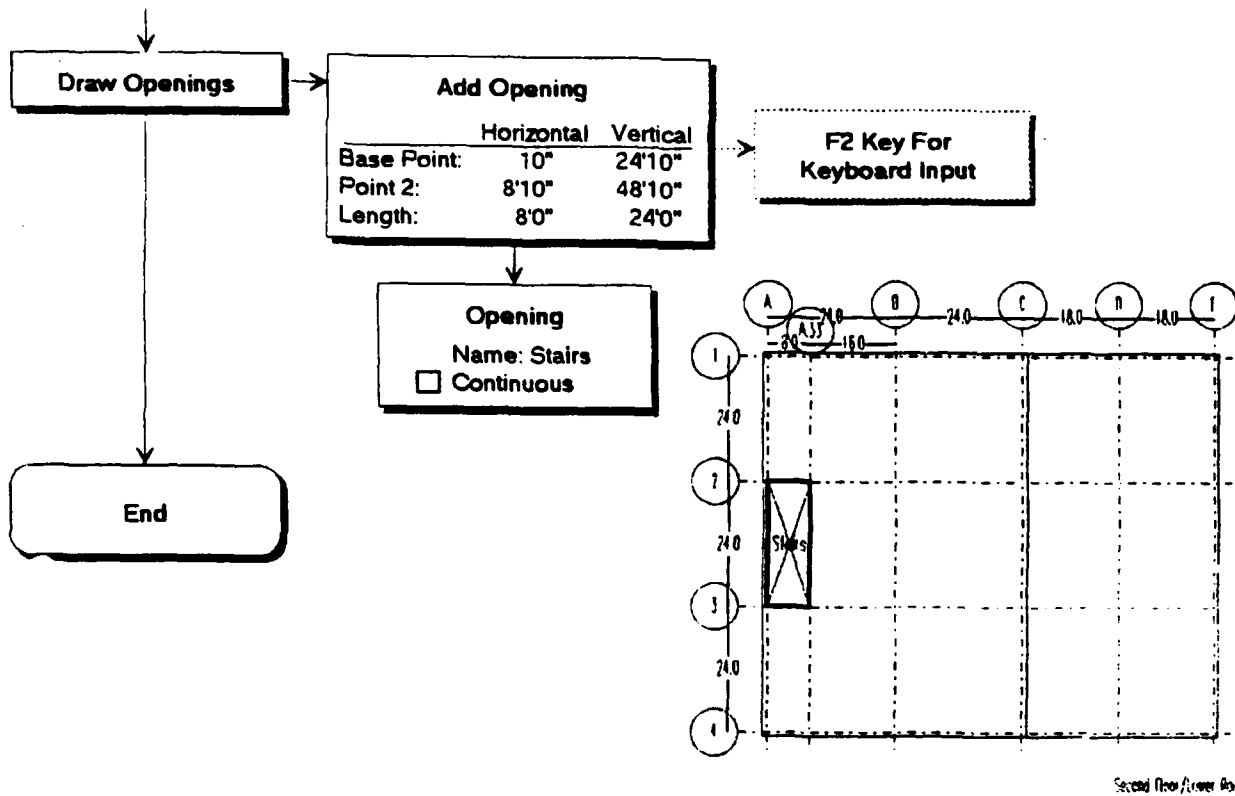




## Draw Grid & Openings



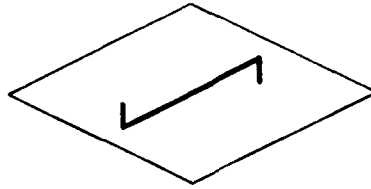
## Draw Grid & Openings



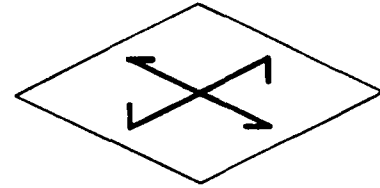
## Draw Structure Philosophy

### Structure Hierarchy

**Surface/Deck**  
(horizontal)



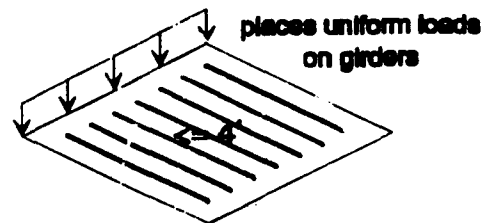
**1 way**



**2 way**  
(not activated)

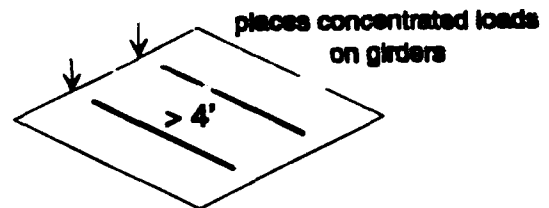
**Linear**  
(horizontal)

**Narrowly Spaced**  
(joists)



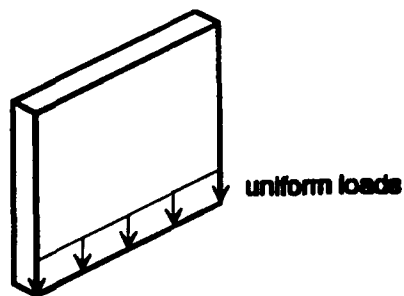
places uniform loads  
on girders

**Widely Spaced**  
(beams)



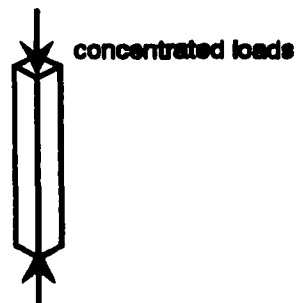
places concentrated loads  
on girders

**Surface**  
(vertical)  
(planar)



uniform loads

**Linear**  
(vertical)

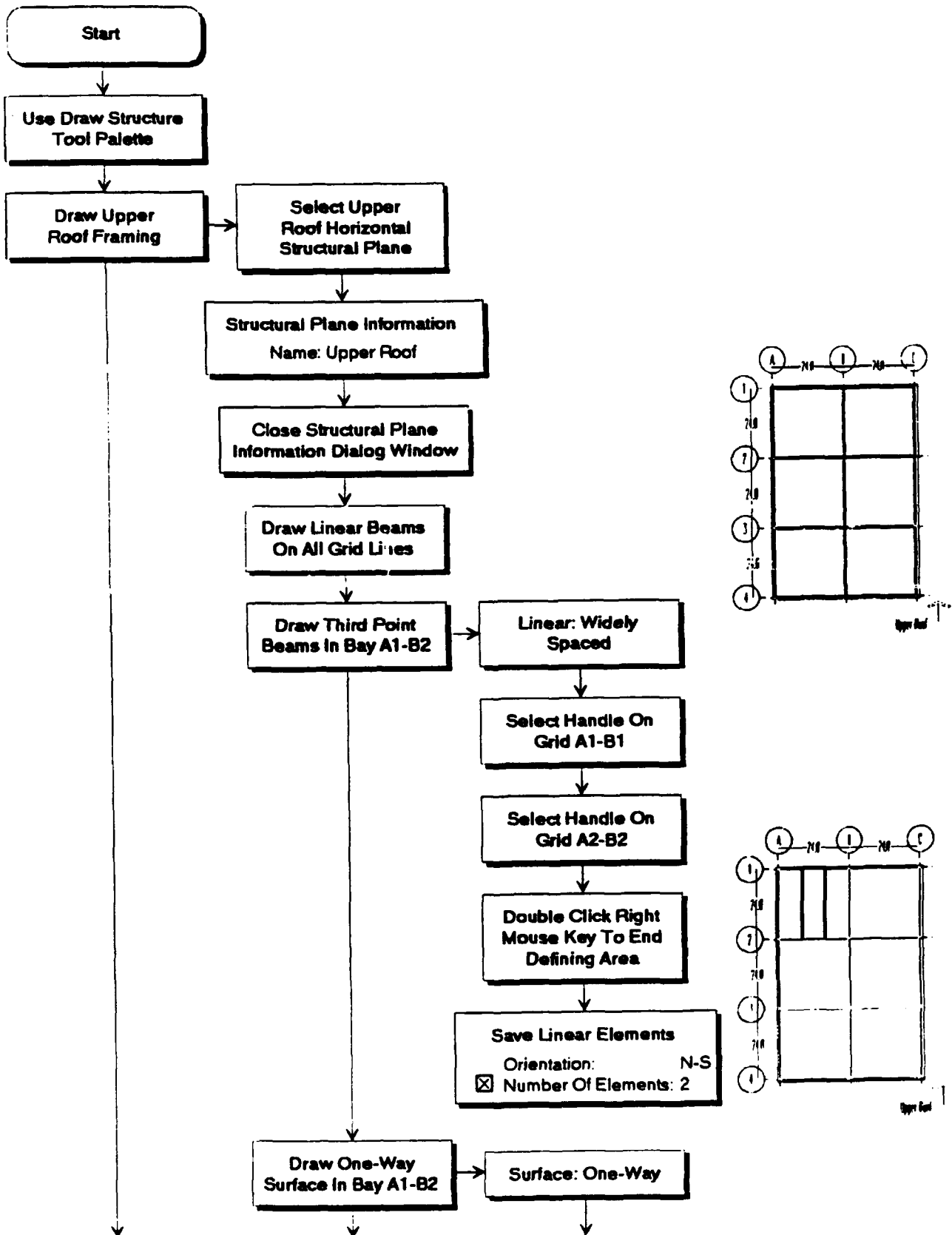


concentrated loads

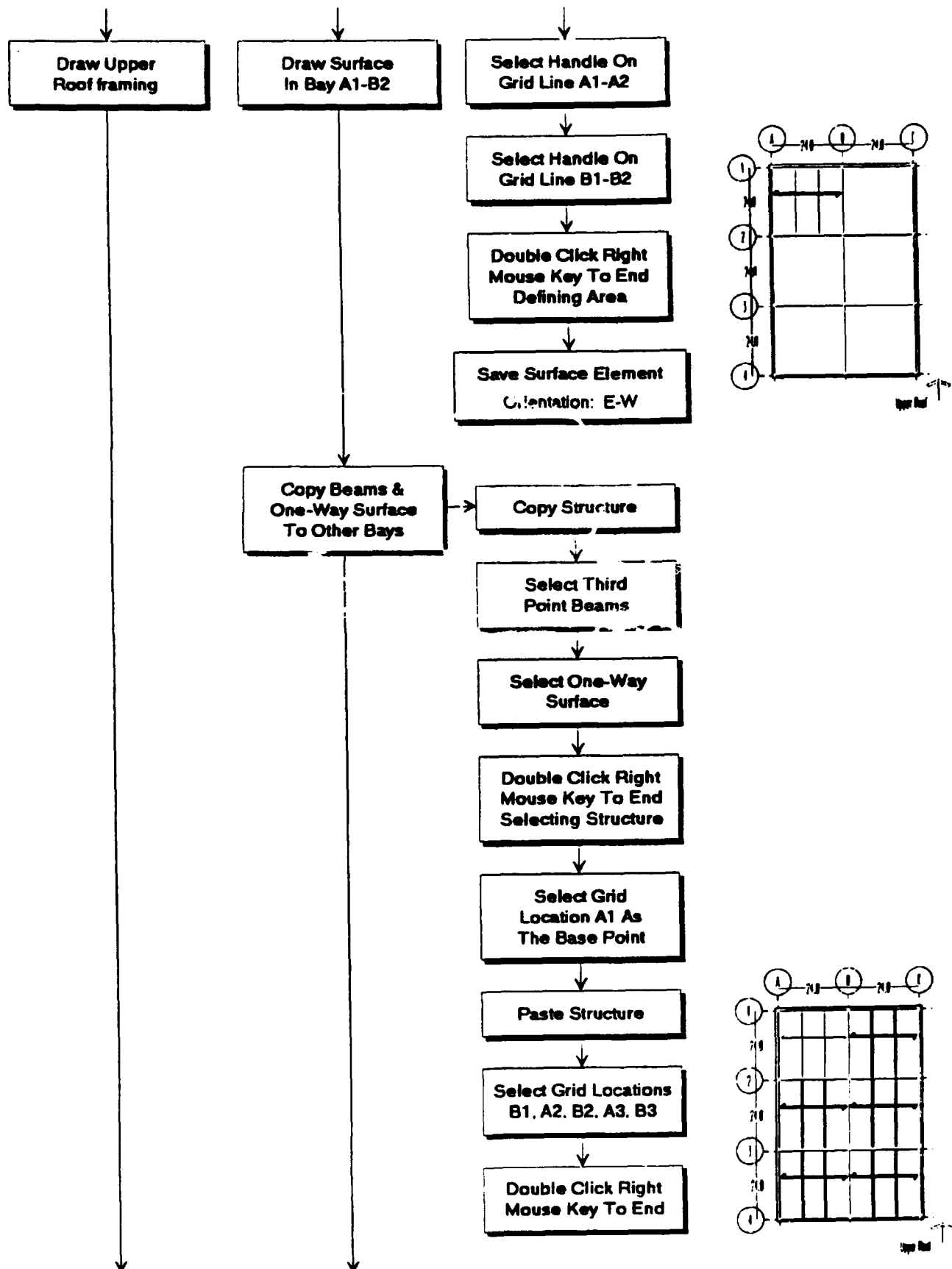


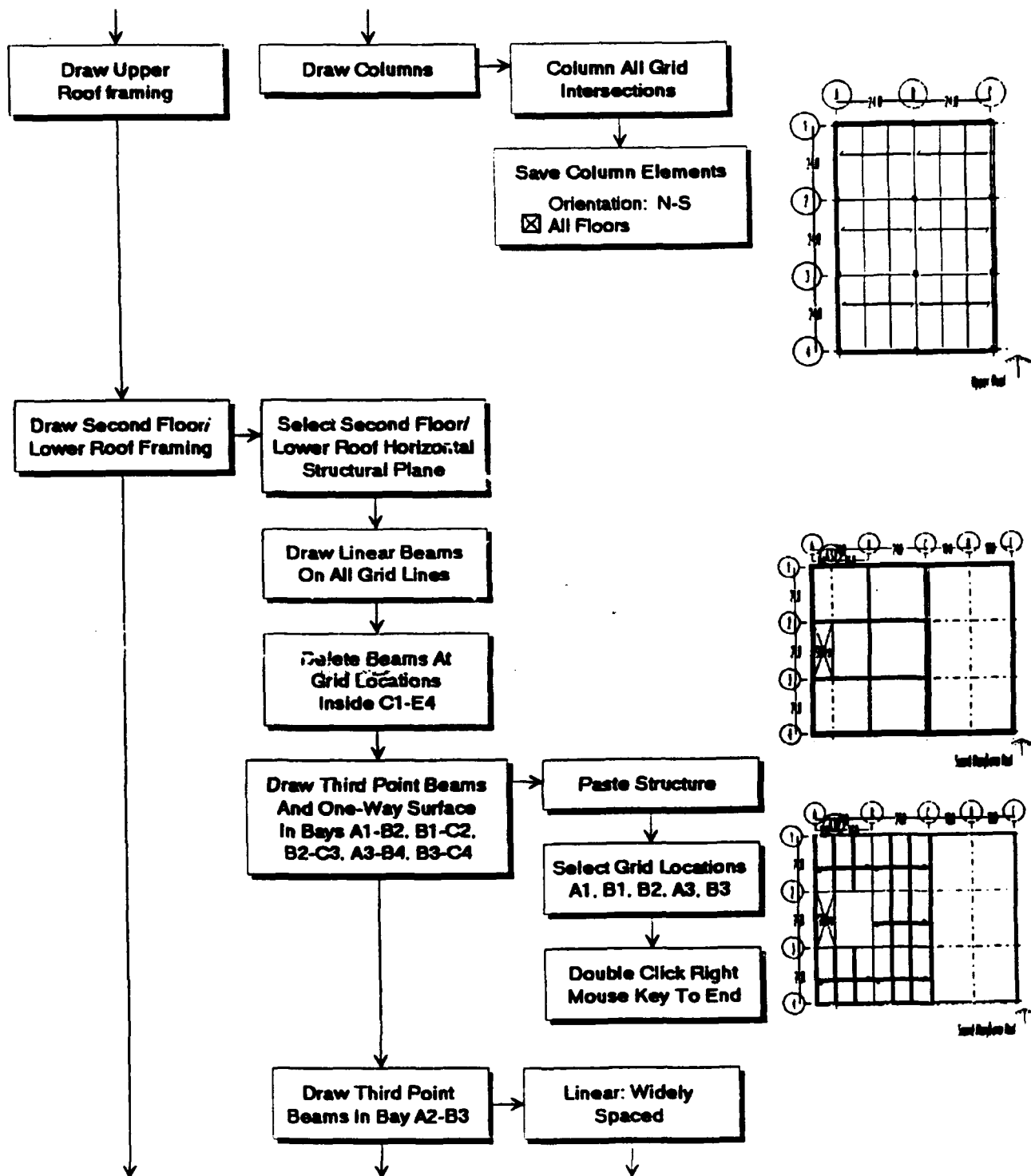


## Draw Structure

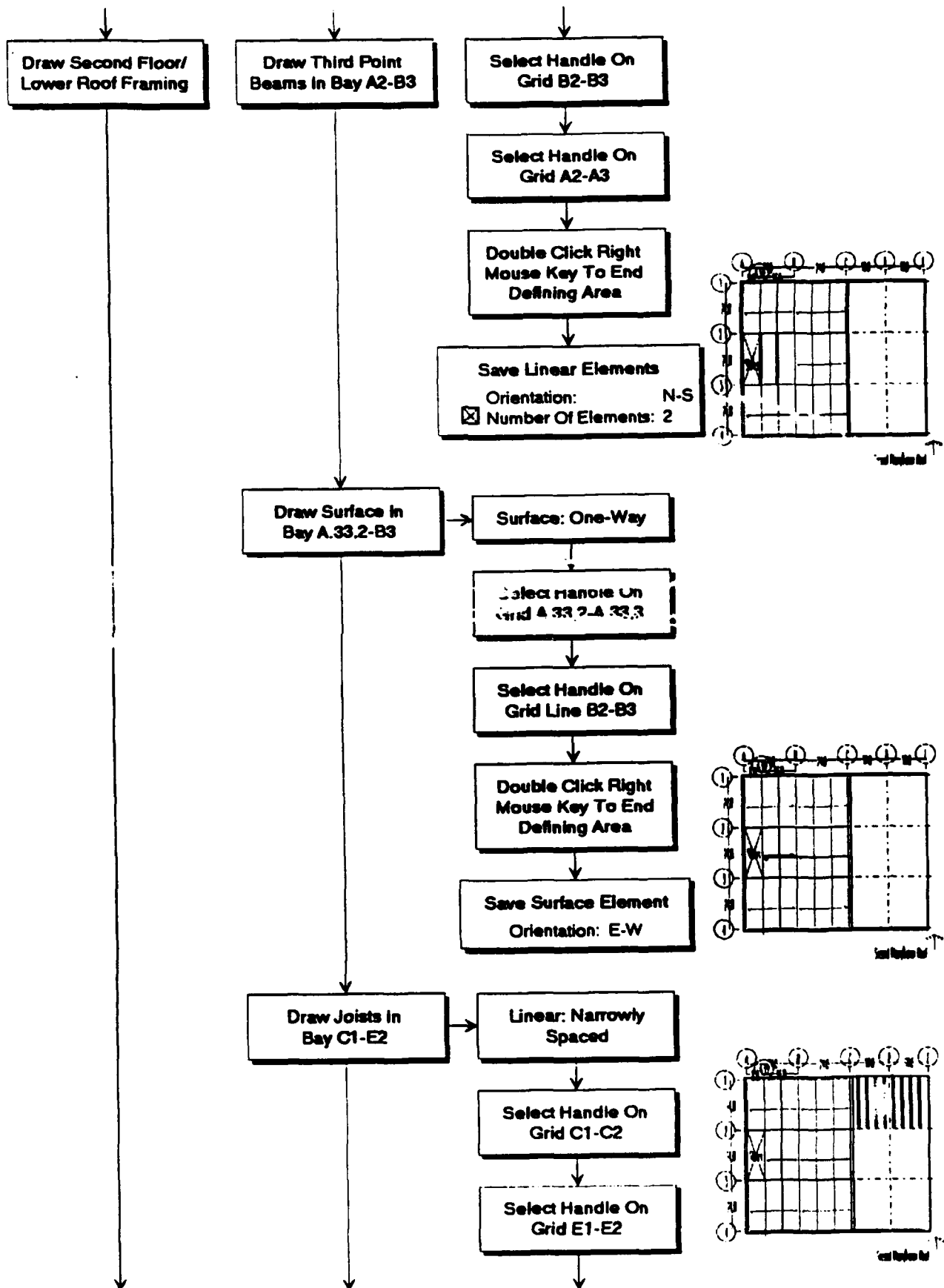


## Draw Structure



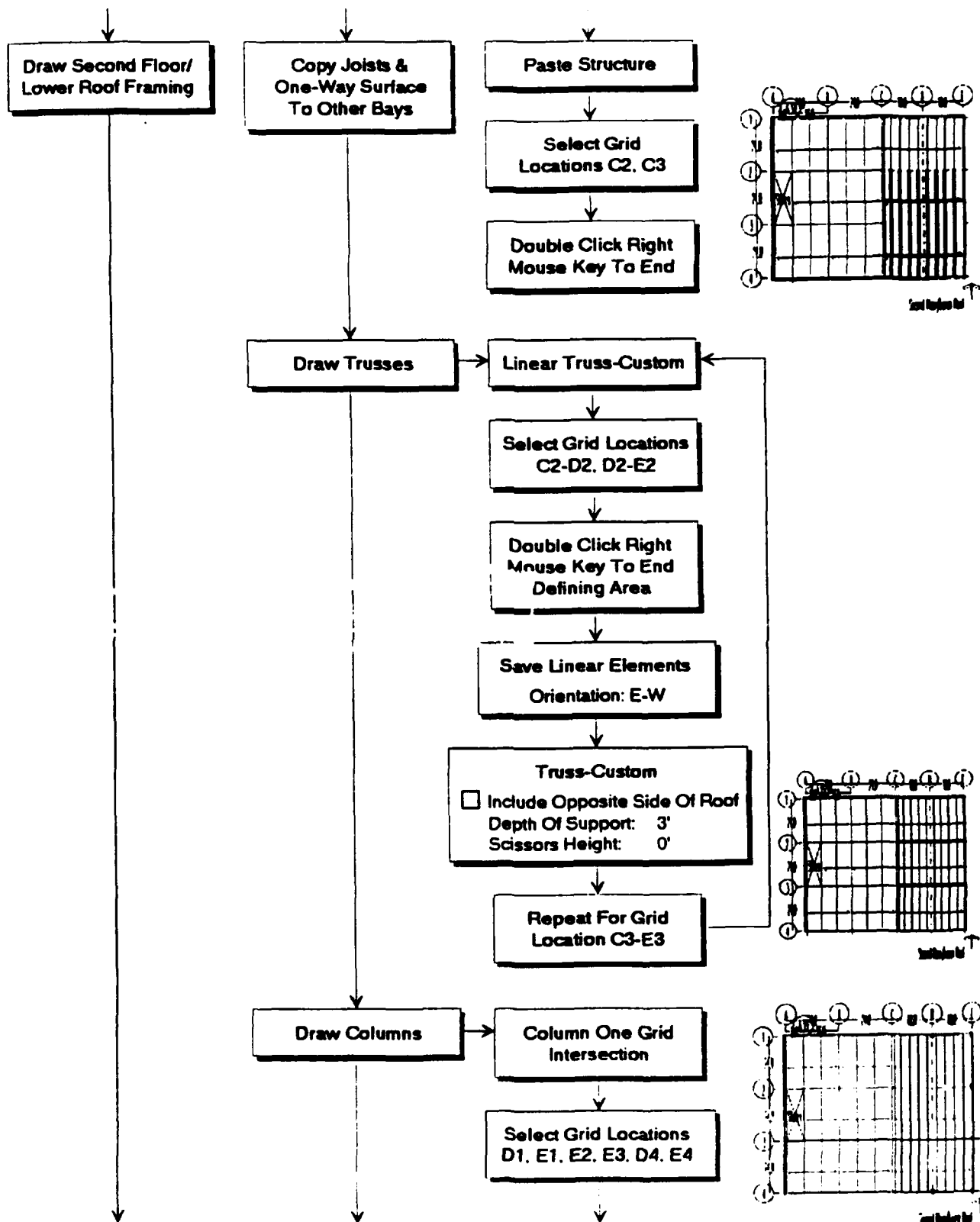


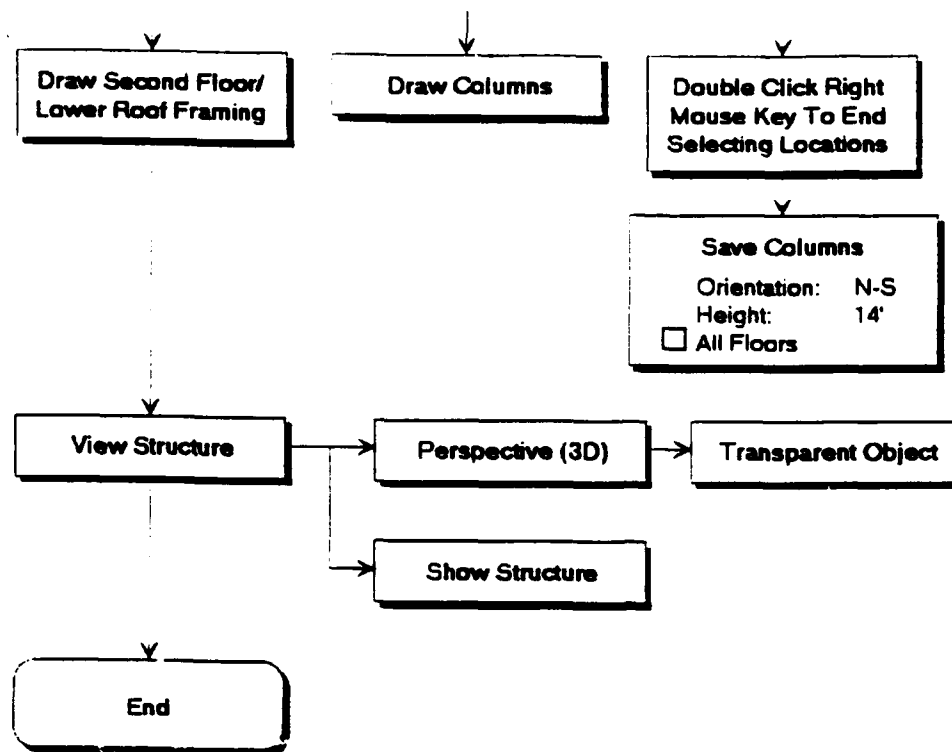
## Draw Structure





## Draw Structure

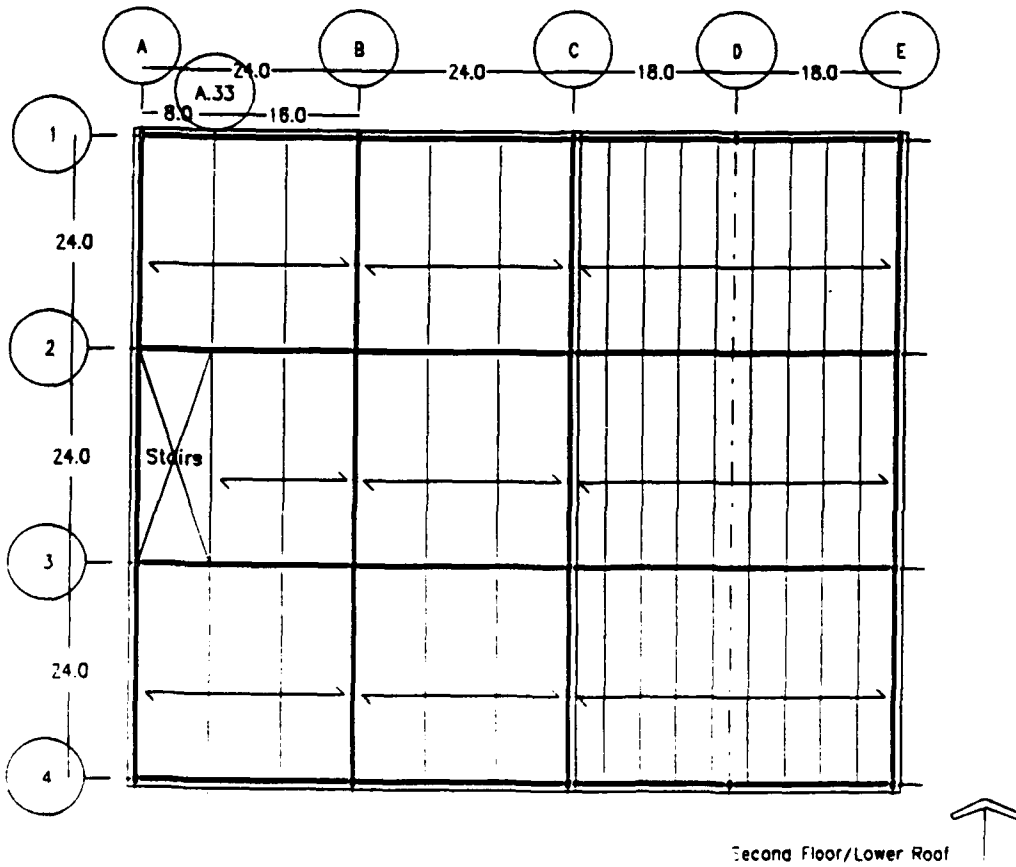
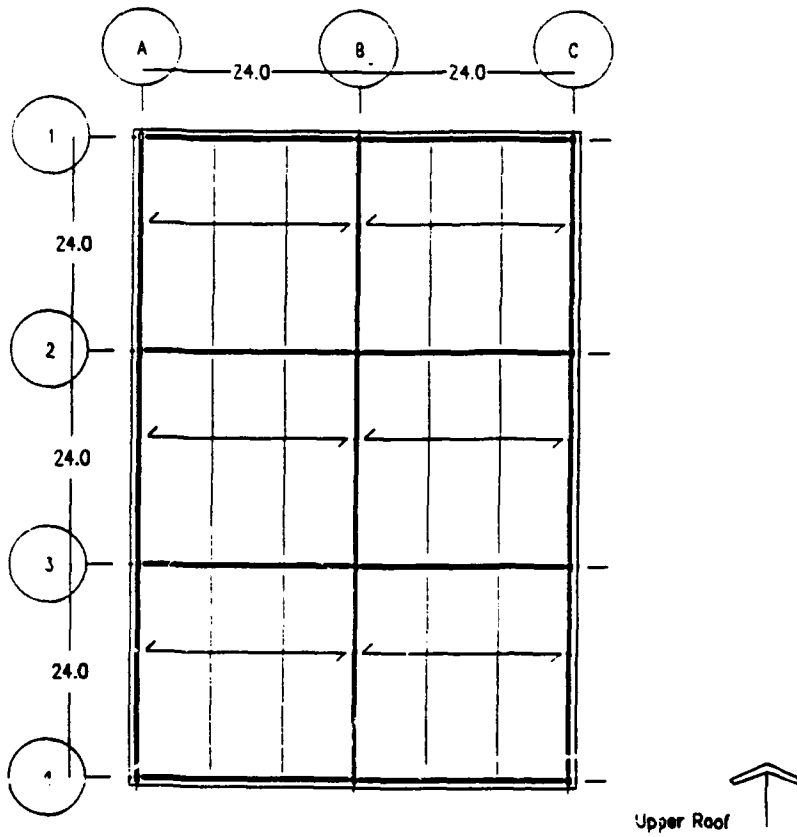


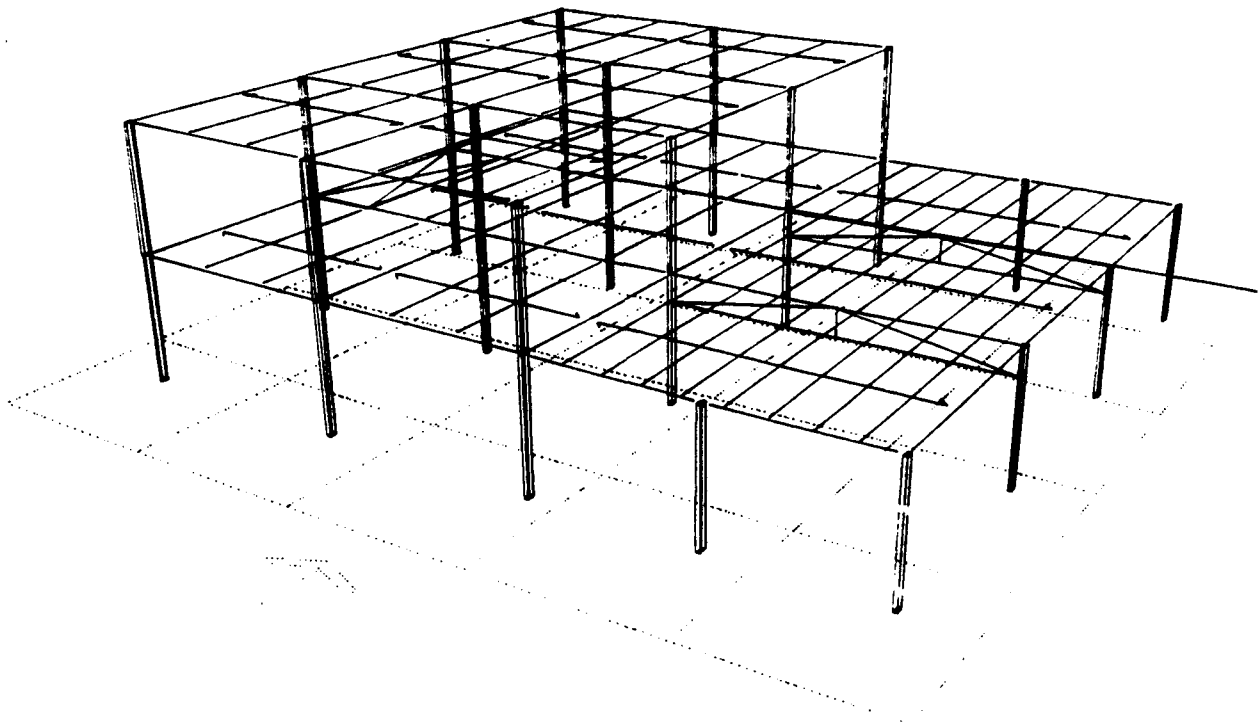




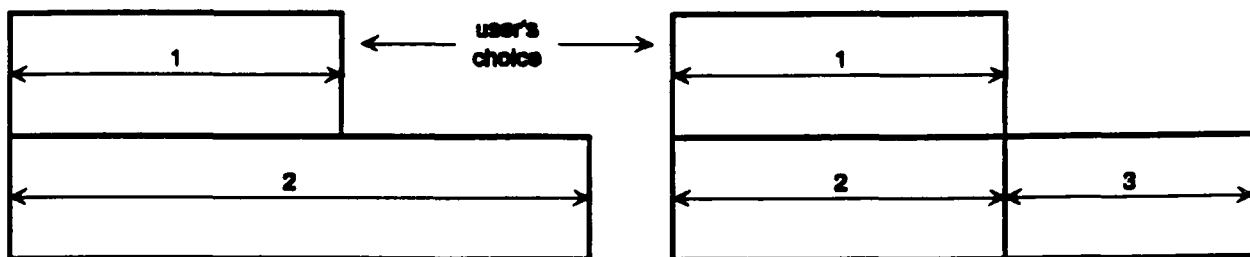
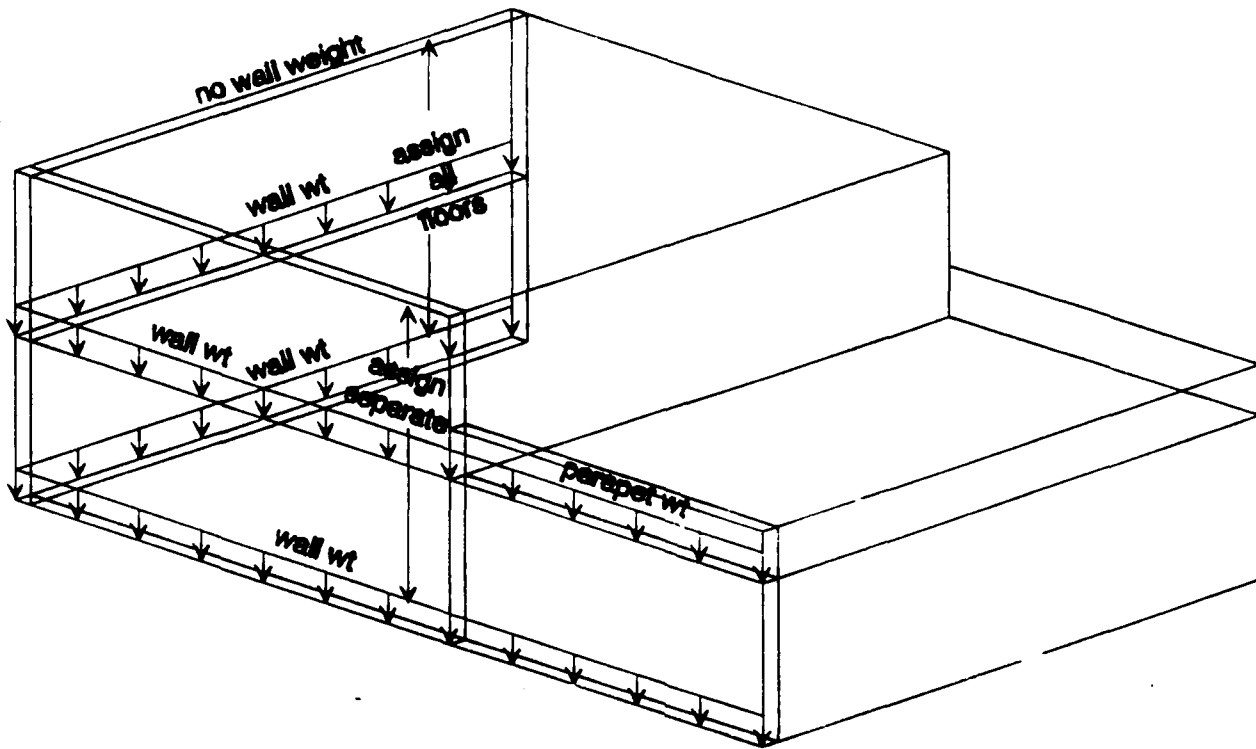
**Draw Structure**

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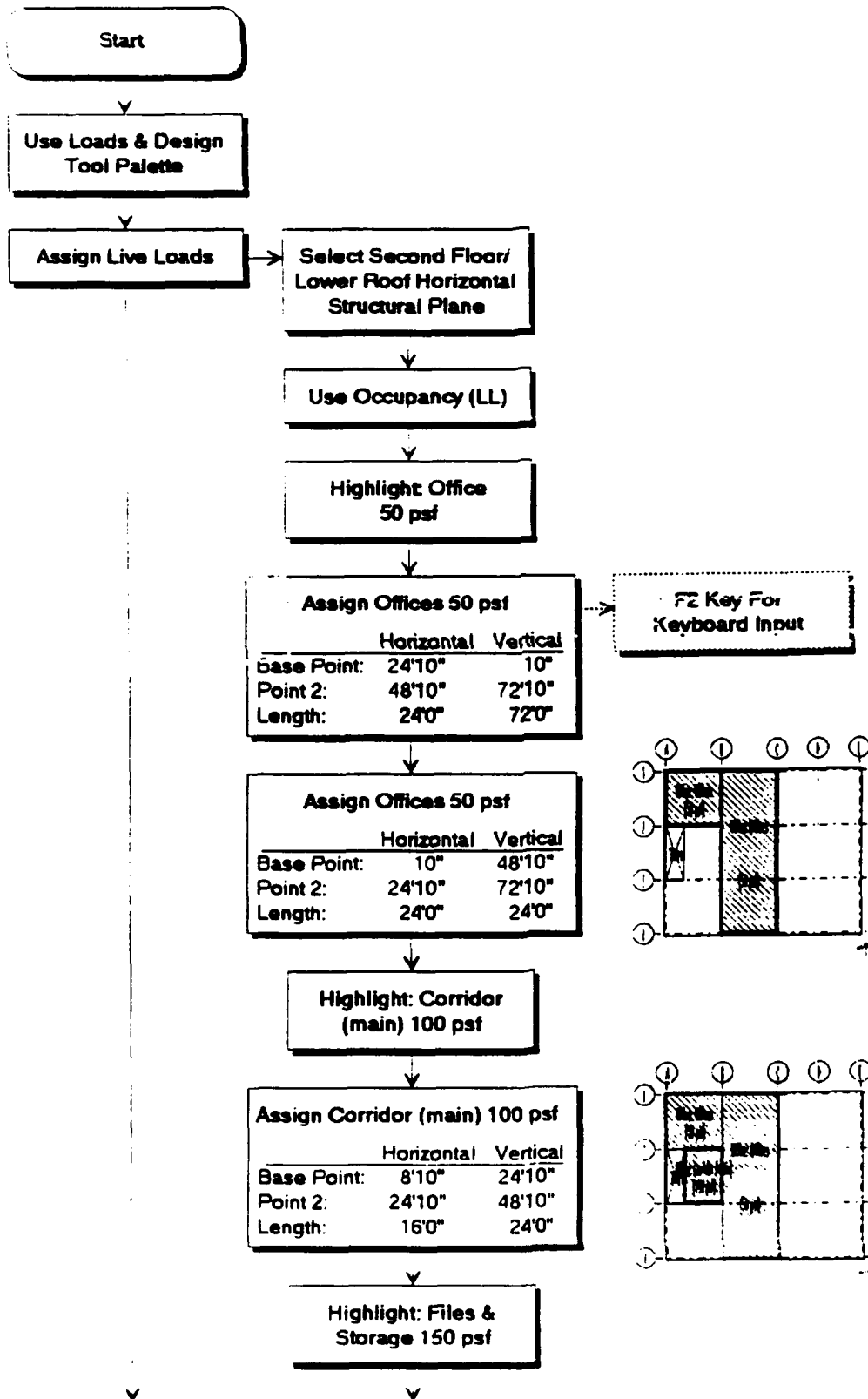
## Assign Wall Loads Philosophy



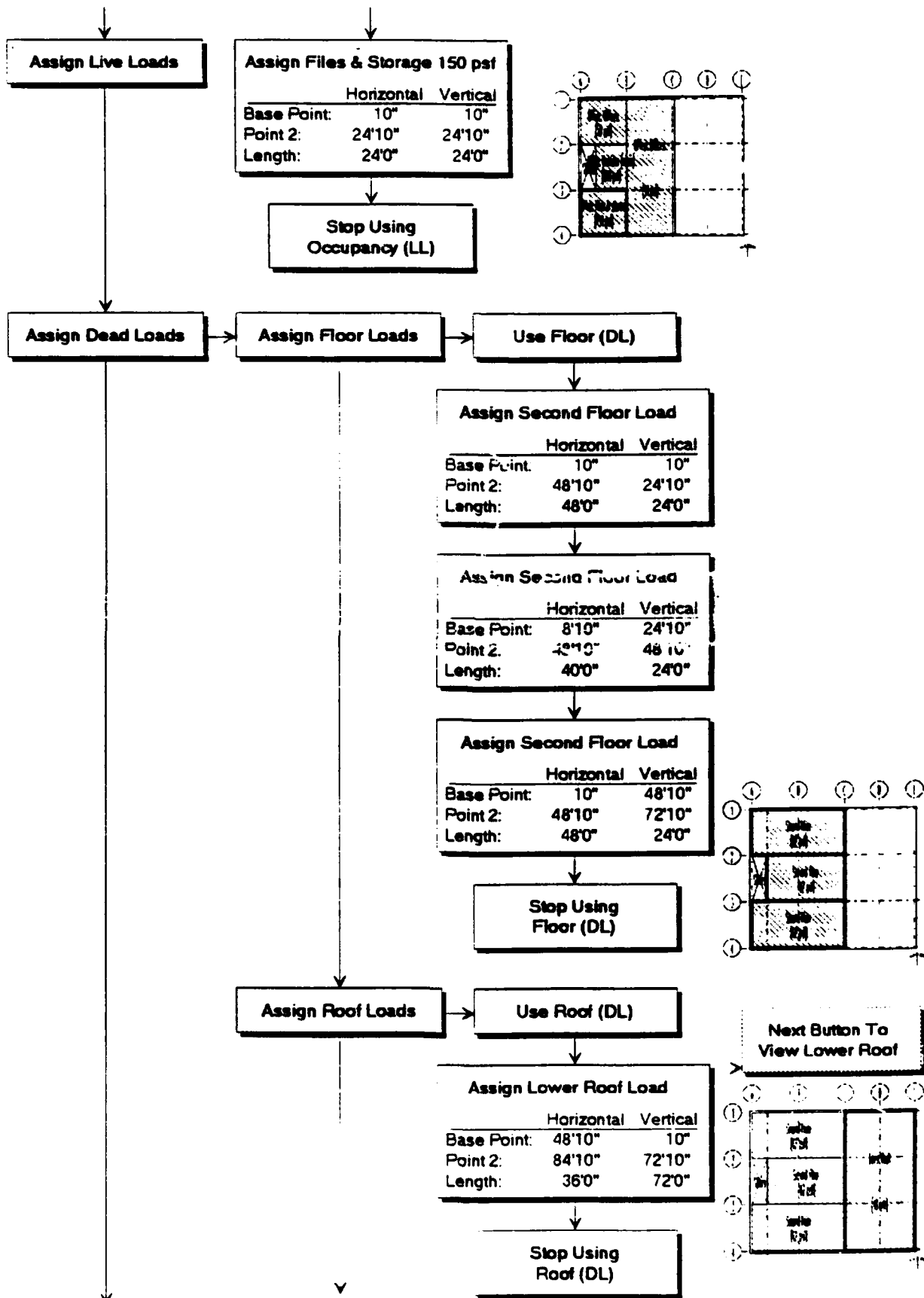
this approach saves memory

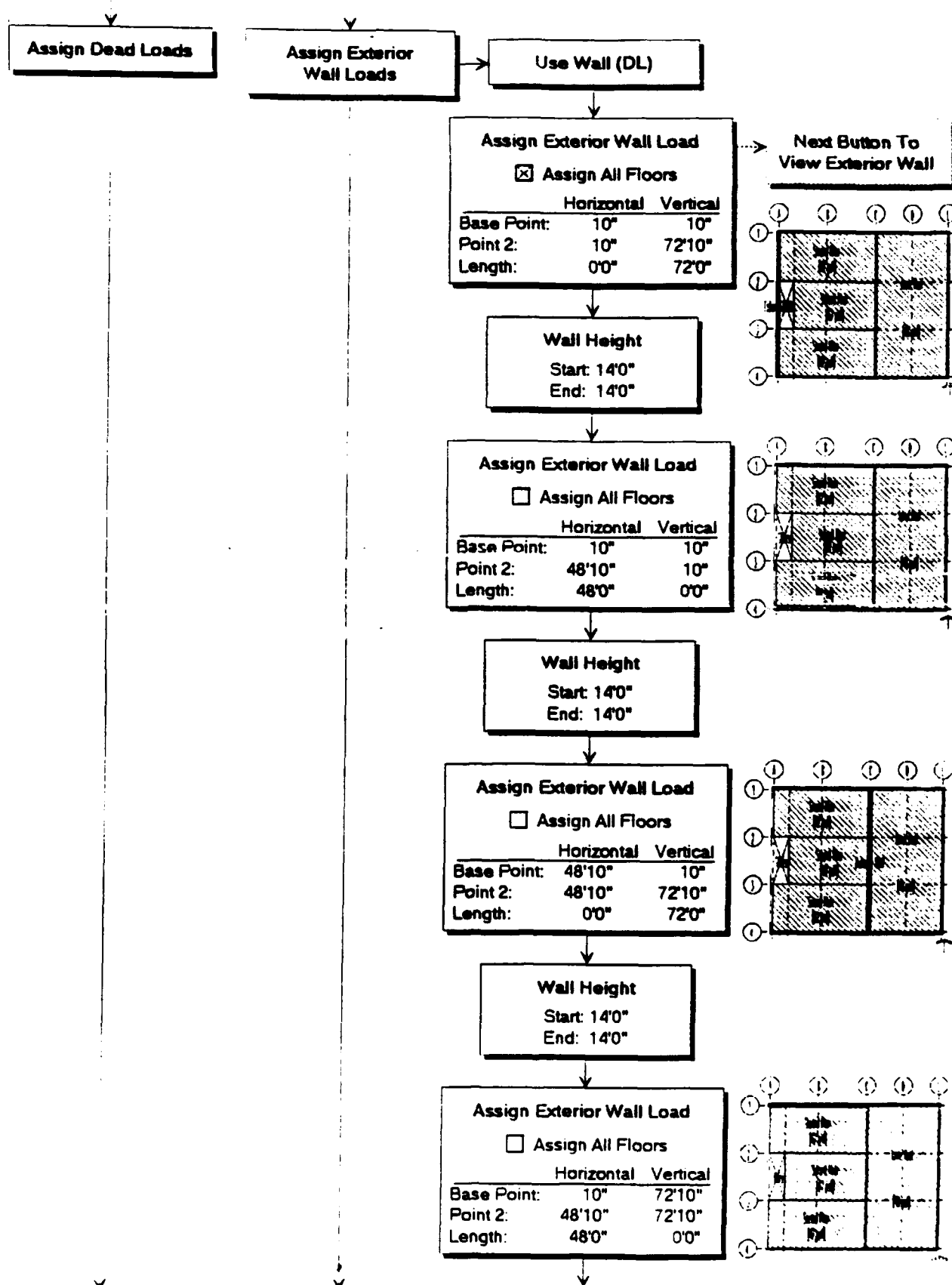


## Assign Loads



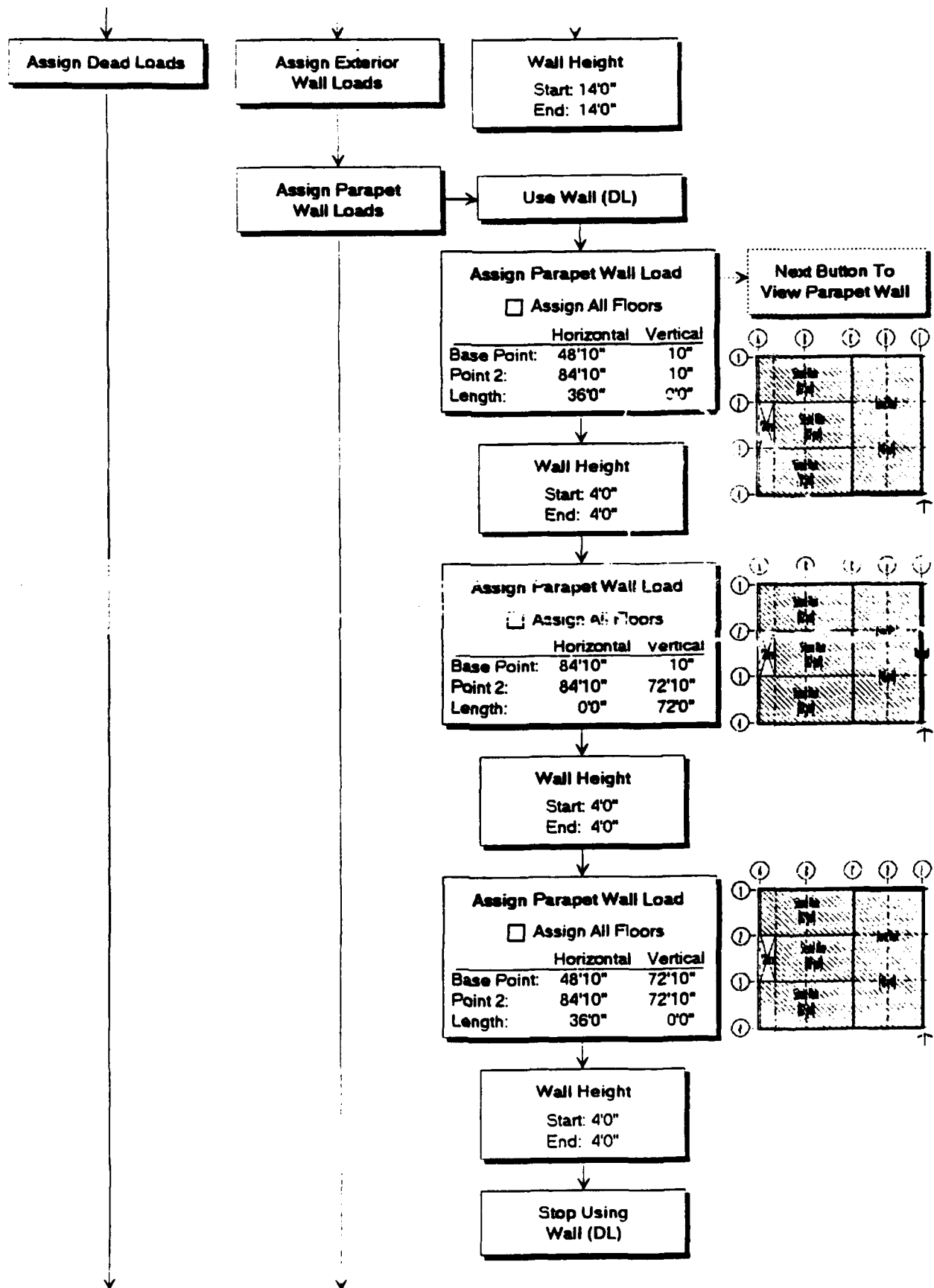
# Assign Loads

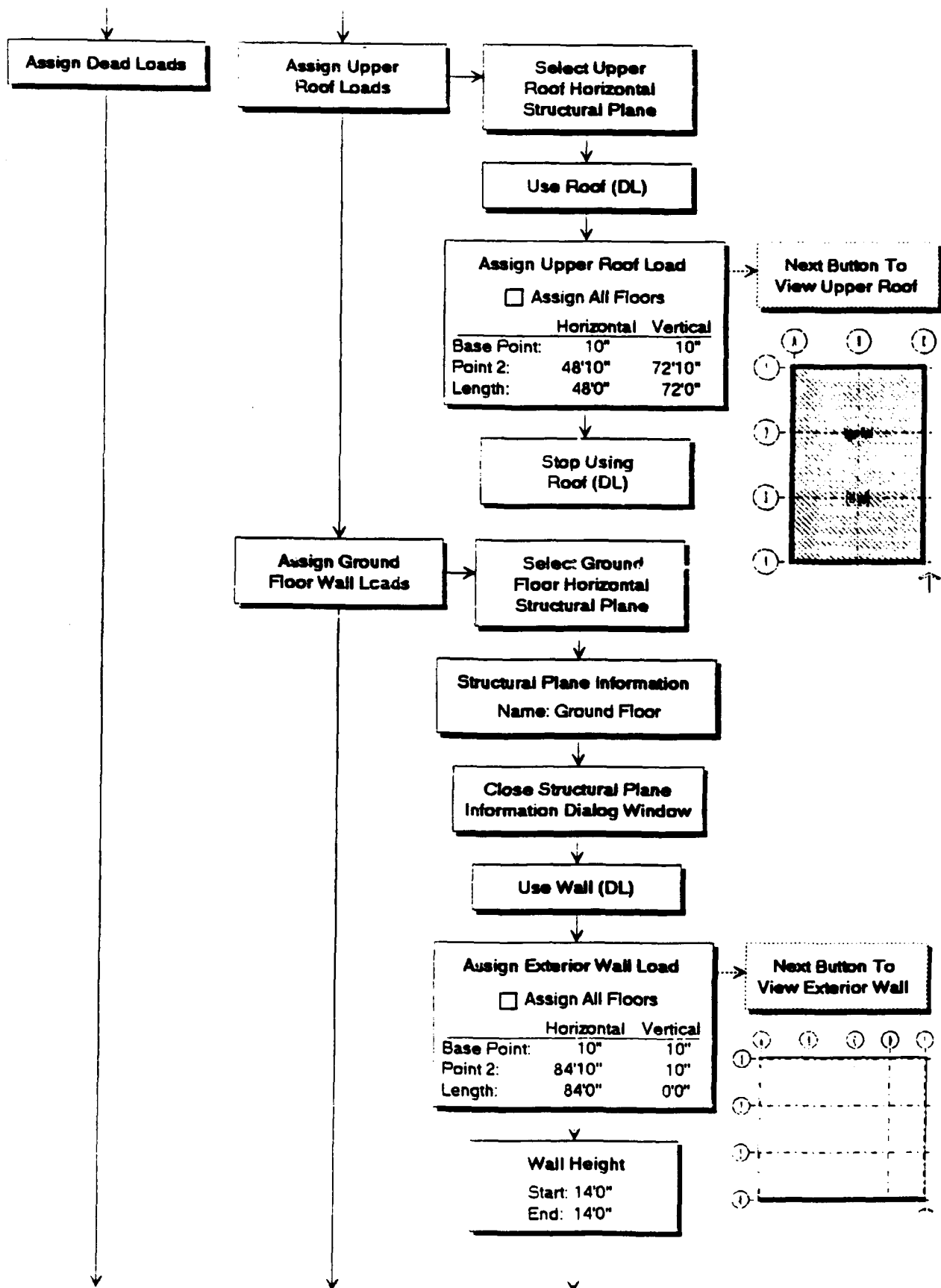




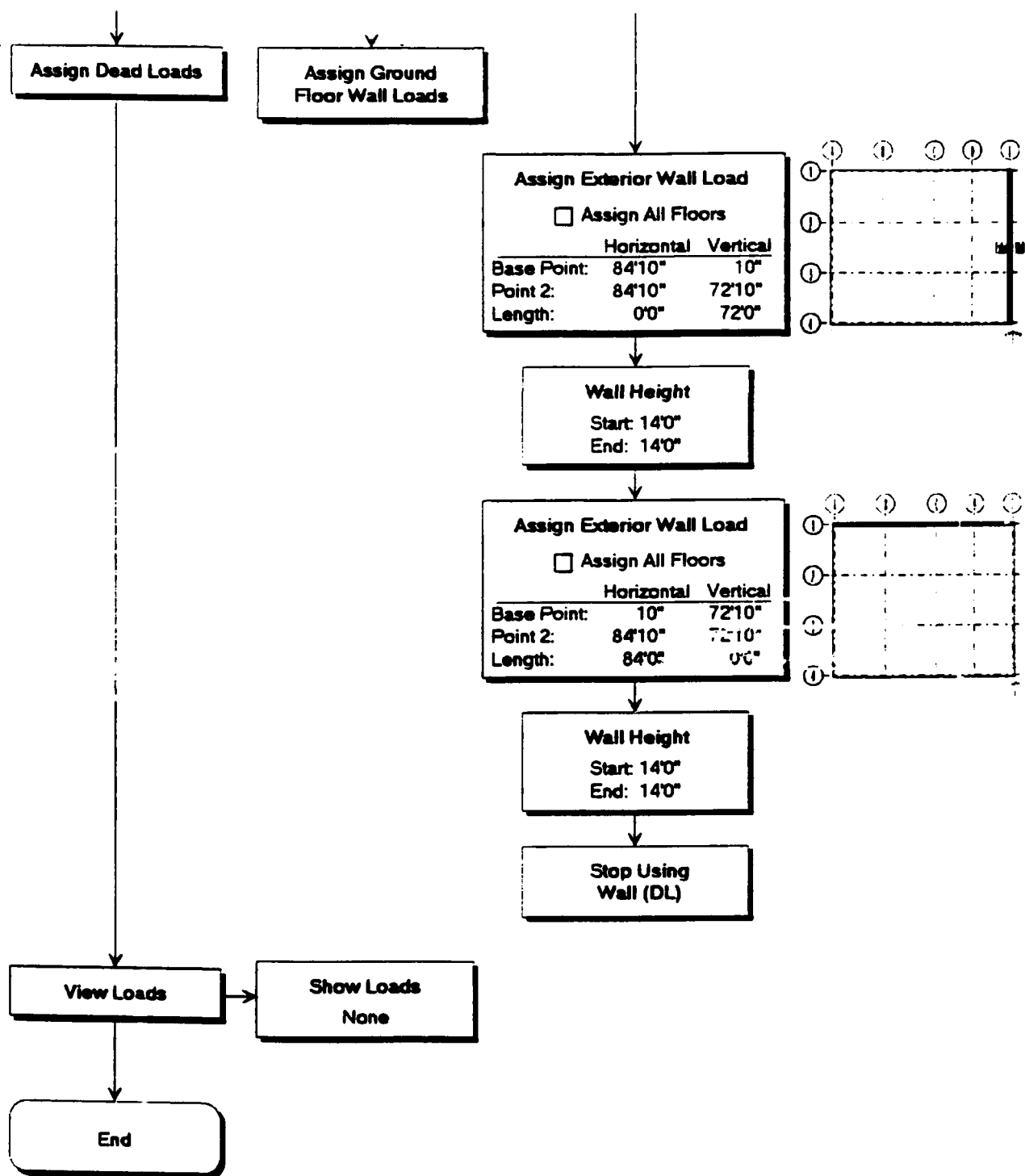


# Assign Loads

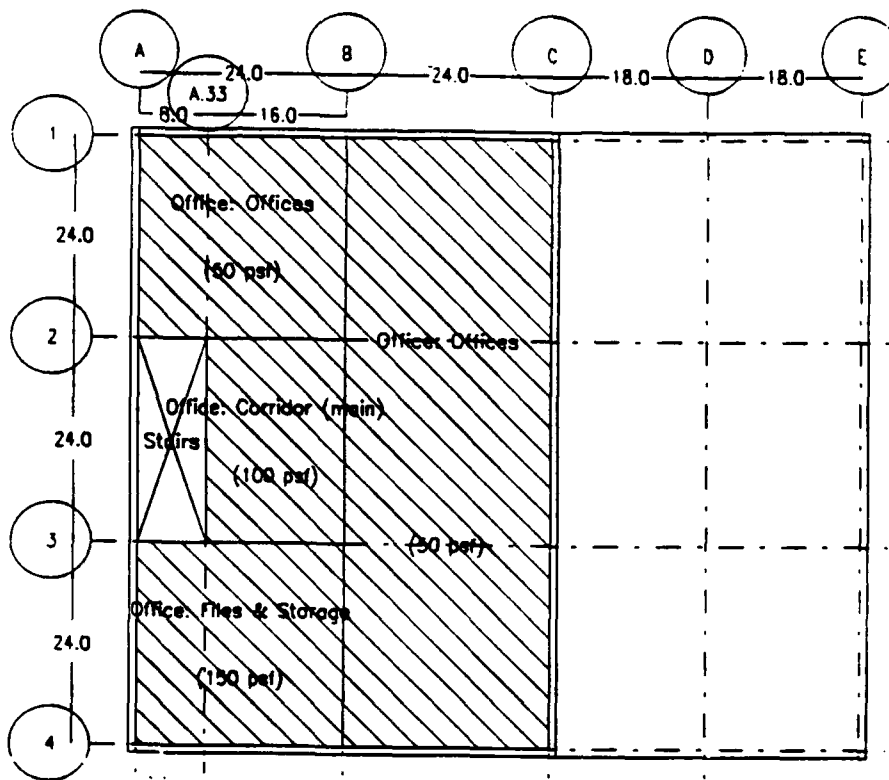




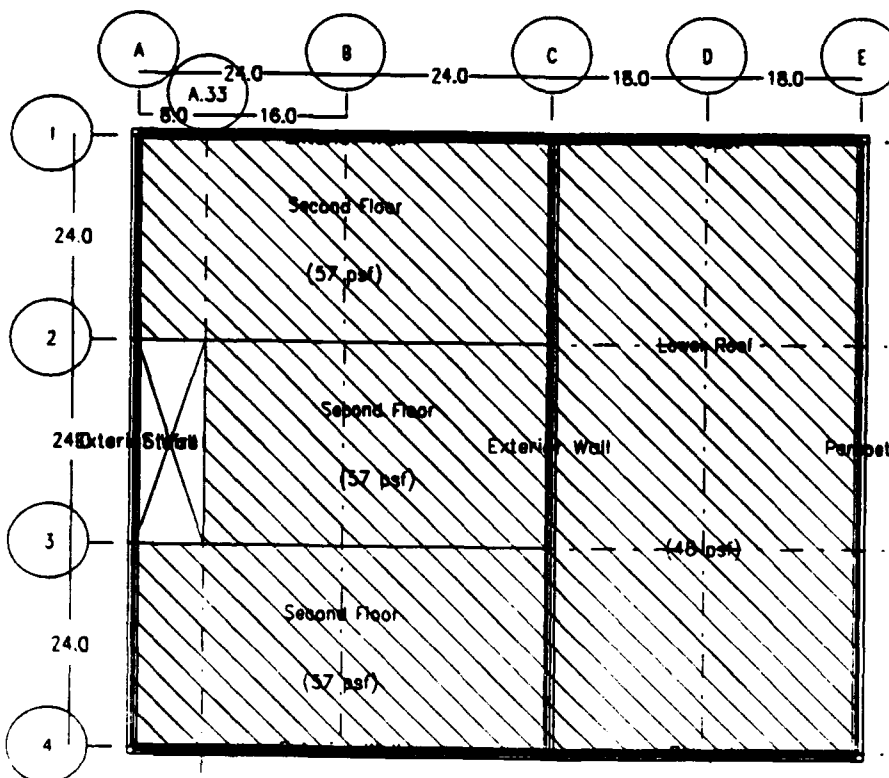
## Assign Loads



# Assign Loads

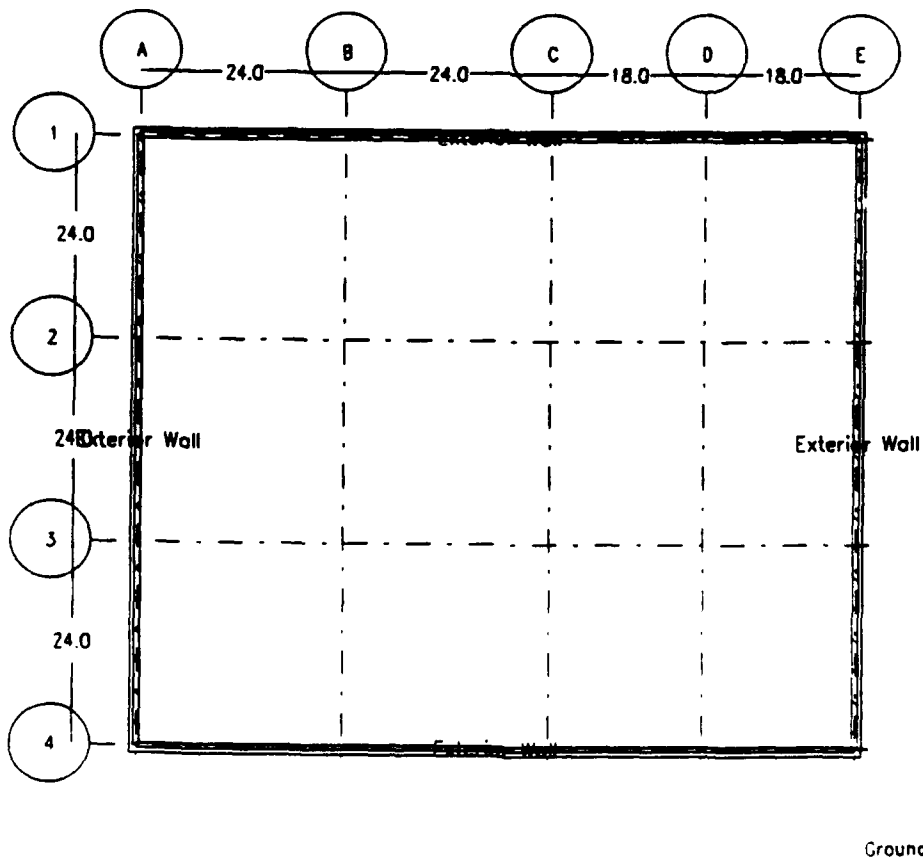
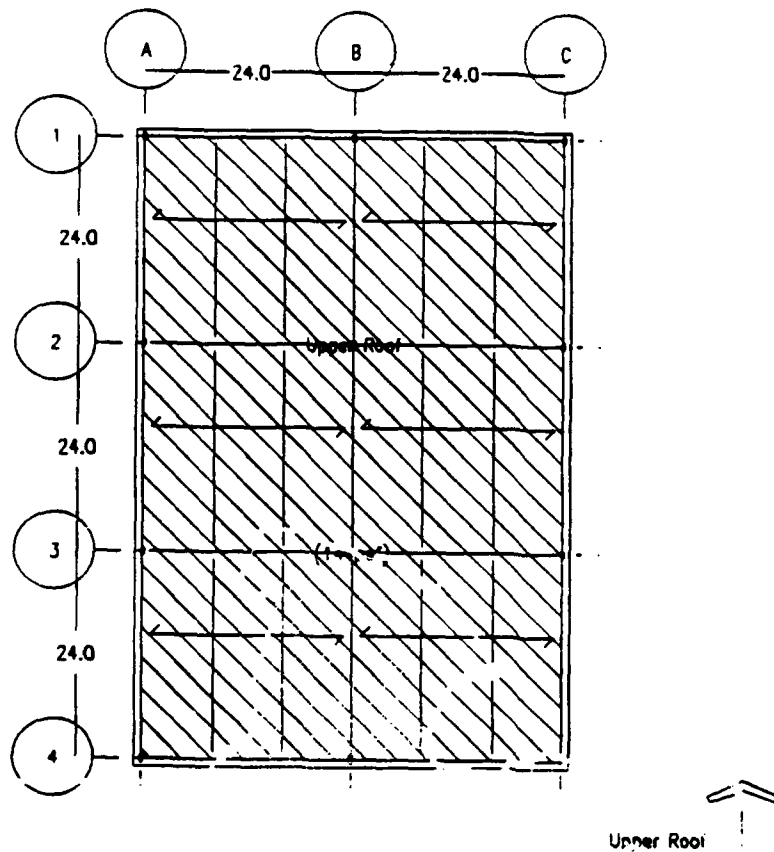


Second Floor/Lower Roof



Second Floor/Lower Roof

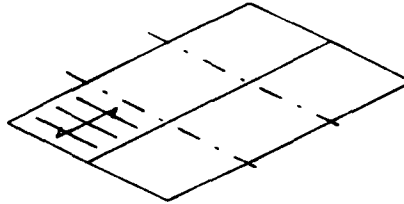
# Assign Loads



# Analysis & Design Philosophy

## Preliminary Analysis

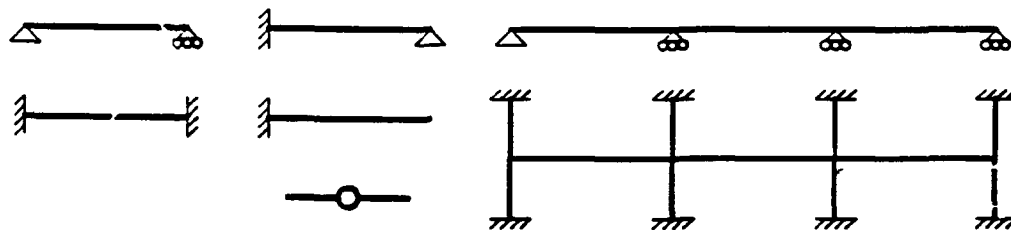
- A. Select:**
- \* Material
  - \* Load Combination  
(Live Load Reduction)
  - \* Element To Analyze



- B. Review:**
- \* Attributes
  - \* Guidelines



### C. Connectivity



- D. Self Weight Estimate**

\* Guidelines



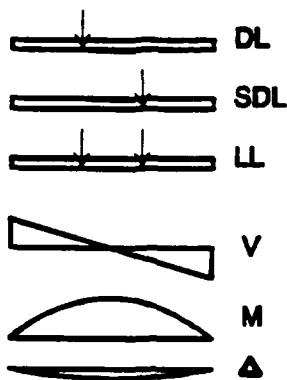
- E. Analysis**
- \* Review Loads
  - \* Connectivity

\* Analysis Output

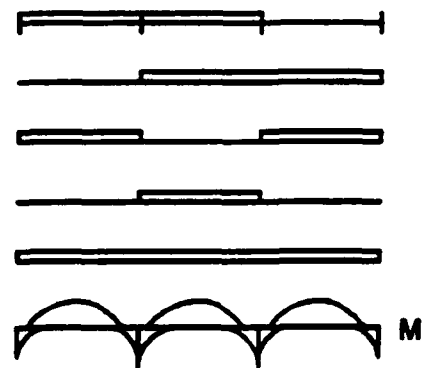
$$I = 1$$

$$E = 1$$

$$A = 1000$$



Pattern Loads



- F. Re-Analysis (with real properties)**

## Preliminary Design

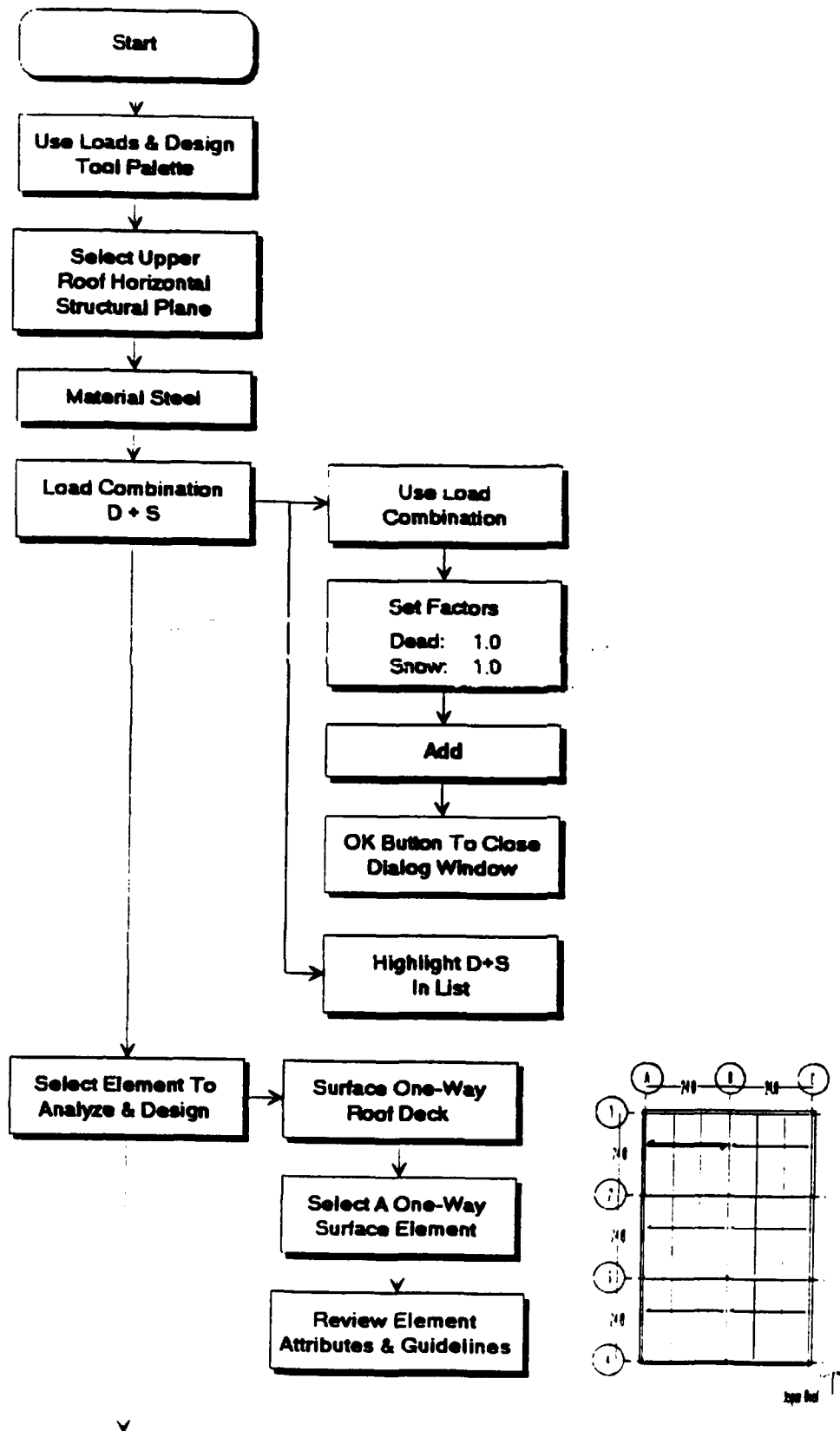
\* Maximum V's, M's, R's, etc. sent to Excel

### Spreadsheets

Title			
Connectivity  Dimensions  Allowable Stresses  Allowable Deflections	Loads	M	V
Required: I & S			
Choices & Options Table			
Selection			

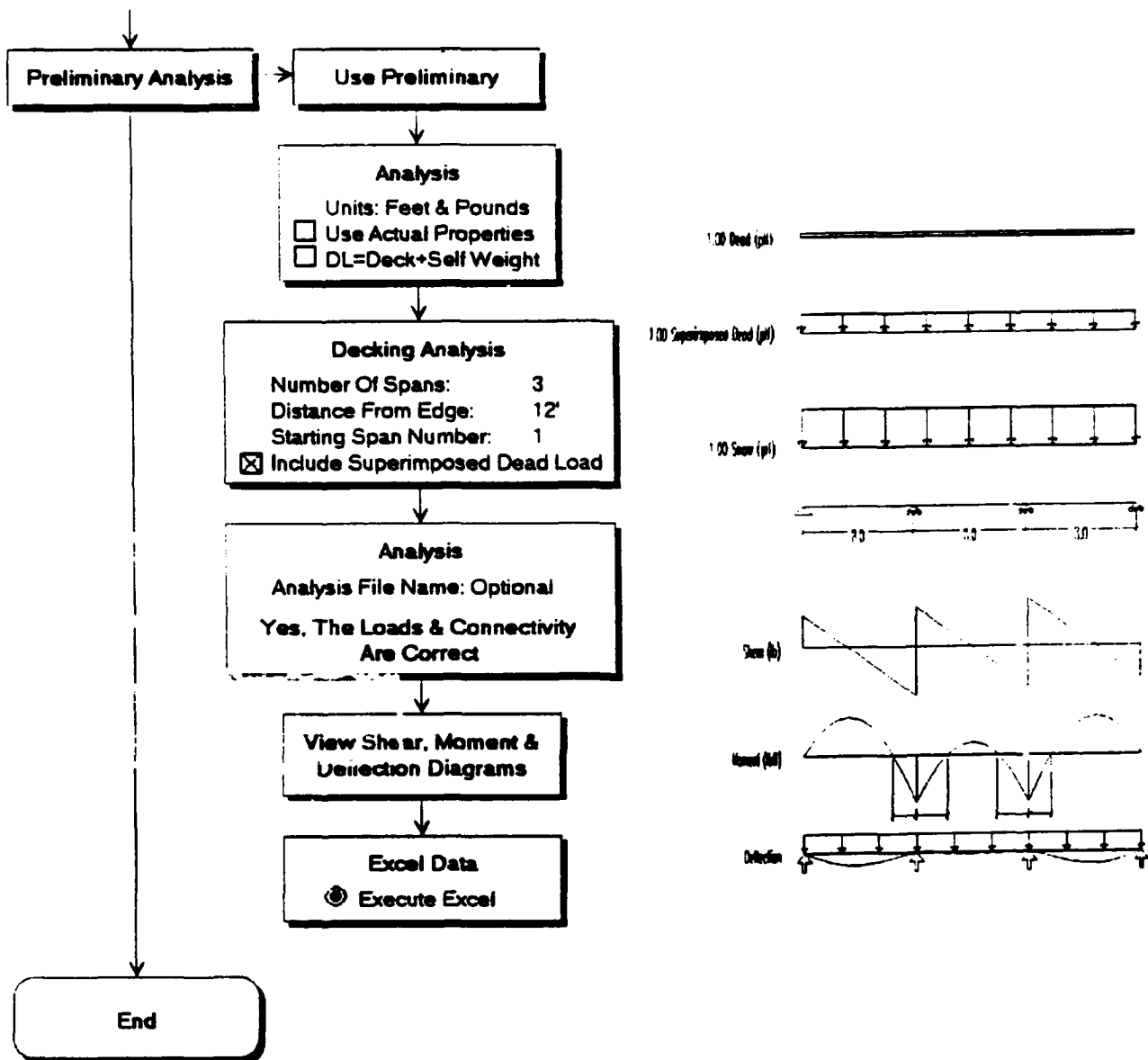
→  
sent back  
to CASM

## Surface Element Analysis

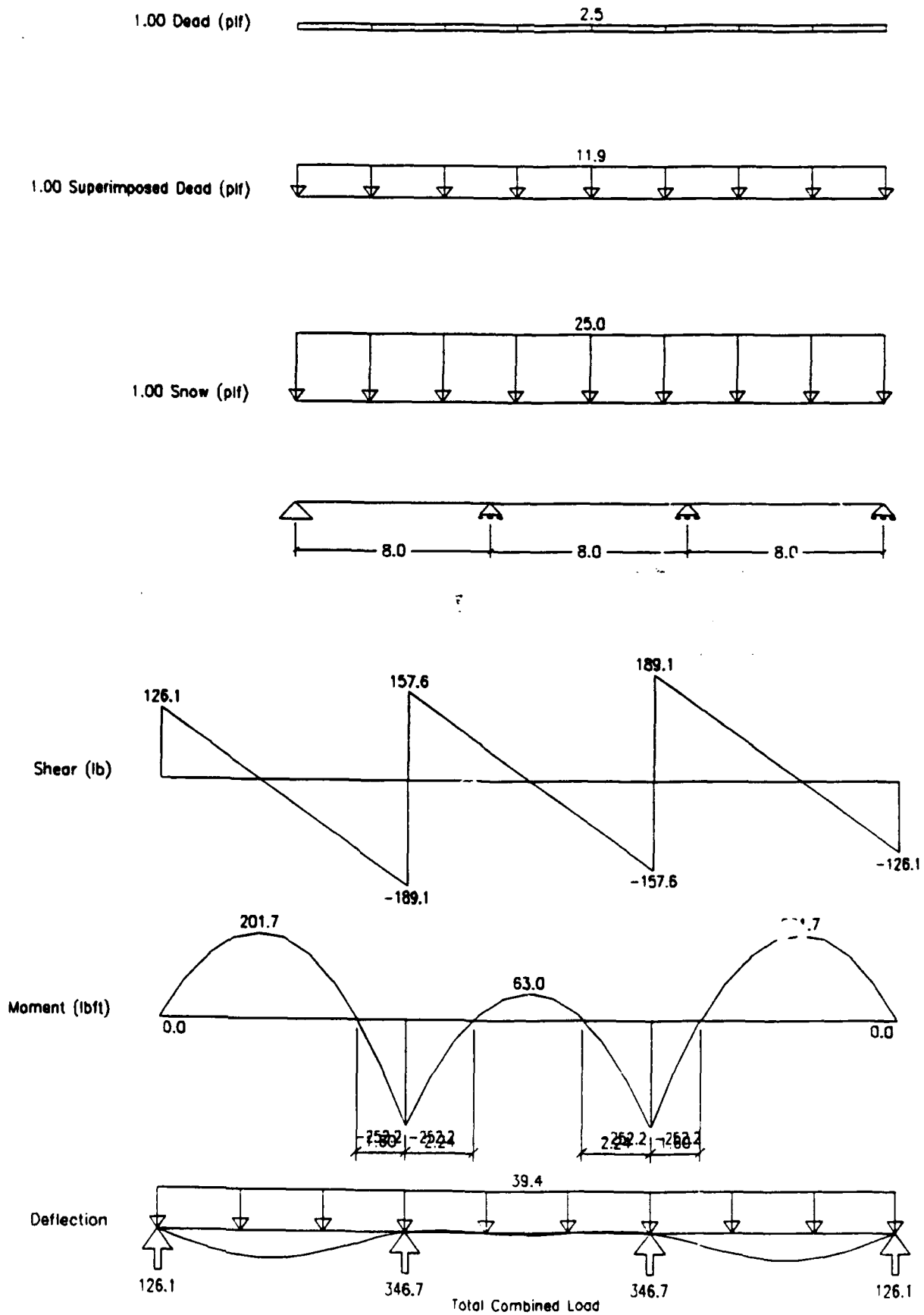




## Surface Element Analysis

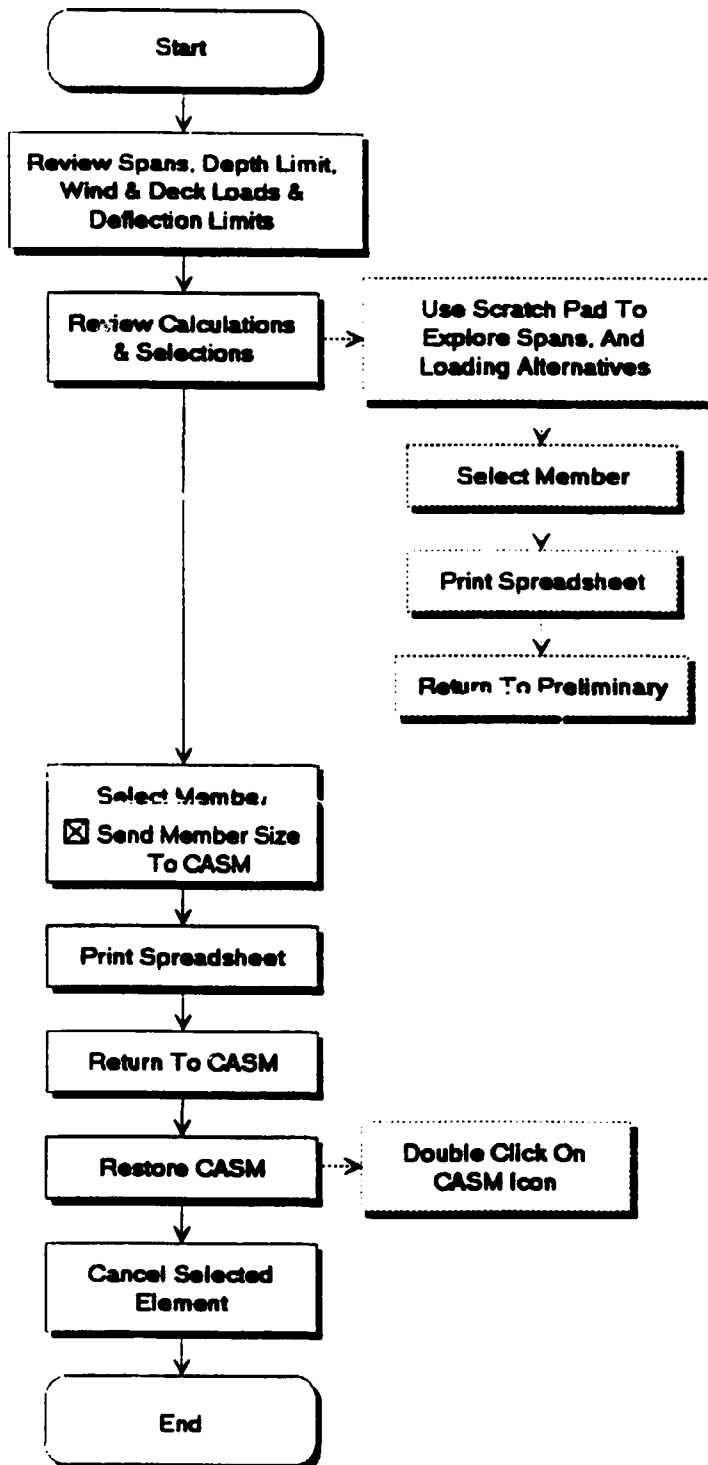


# Surface Element Analysis





## Steel Roof Deck Design





## Steel Deck Selection

## STEEL ROOF DECK PRELIMINARY SELECTION

Project: Office Building - Scheme A	Date: Feb 26, 1992
Location: Radford AAP	Engr:

## Load and Analysis Data:

Method: Analysis		Load Combination: D + S					
Member ID:		Load Type	Factored Moments (lb-ft)			Fact. Reactions	
Connectivity: Beam (Left) Beam (Right)			Left	Mid	Right	Left(lb)	Right(lb)
Deck Span: 8 ft		Deck	16.0	12.8	16.0	12.0	12.0
Trib Width= 3 in		Sup Dead	76.2	60.9	76.2	57.1	57.1
Depth Limit= 1.5 in. max		Live					
Fy= 33.0 ksi		Lmin Roof					
Fb= 20.0 ksi		Snow	160.0	128.0	160.0	120.0	120.0
Fv= 13.2 ksi		Wind					
E = 29,000 ksi		Summary	252.2	201.7	252.2	189.1	189.1
Live Ld Defl= L/240 =0.53 in		Load Combinations for roof:					
Total Defl= L/180 =0.40 in		Load Case #1: D + S			Est. Deck Wgt = 0.8 psf		
		Load Case #2: Deck + Wind			Wind Load = -40.0 psf		
		Load Case #3: Deck + Construction 200# Point Load					

## Deck Configuration:

Deck Type: Roof Deck	Cellular: No
----------------------	--------------

## Code Load Combinations:

	Case	Load (psf)	Fb Factor	M+ (f-lb)	M- (f-lb)	S+ (in.3)	S- (in.3)	Ix (in.4)
Number of spans = 3	# 1		1.00	201.7	92.2	0.121	0.055	0.0001
	# 2	-39.2	1.33	293.5	-235.8	0.132	-0.106	0.1650
	# 3	0.8	1.33	284.1	-133.1	0.128	-0.060	
Maximums:				293.5	-235.8	0.132	-0.106	0.1650

## Steel Roof Deck Selection Table -

Spans = 3

Deck Type	Gage	Depth (in)	Sx+ (in.^3)	Sx- (in.^3)	Ix (in.^4)	Dk wgt (psf)	Const Span Limit	
							1 Span	2+Span
WR 20	20	1.5	0.237	-0.251	0.207	2.2	6'-3"	7'-5"
IR18	18	1.5	0.204	-0.211	0.222	2.8	6'-2"	7'-4"
NR18	18	1.5	0.176	-0.182	0.203	2.9	5'-11"	6'-11"
WR18	18	1.5	0.322	-0.331	0.298	2.9	7'-6"	8'-10"

## CASM Preliminary Steel Roof Deck Selection:

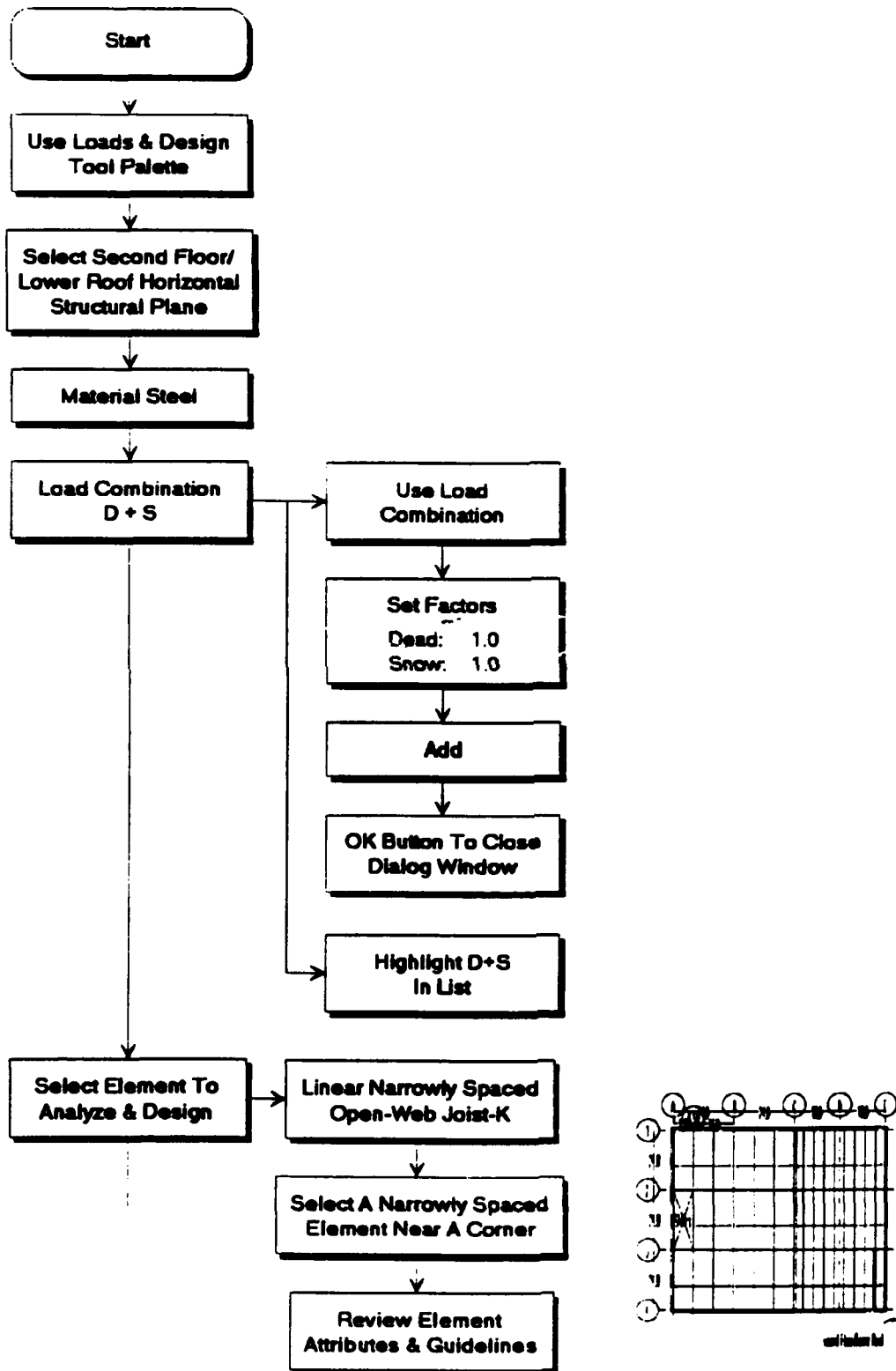
Deck Type: WR 20	Span= 8.0 ft	Depth: 1.5 in	Description: 2-1/2"Rib@6"oc	
Weight: 2.2 psf	Gage: 20	Ix = 0.207	Construction Load Span Limits:	
	Sx+ = 0.237	Sx- = -0.251	1 span: 6'-3"	2+span: 7'-5"

## Notes:

1. Steel roof deck properties from representative manufacturer's data.
2. Design calculations from SDI Design Manual for Roof Deck - 1987.

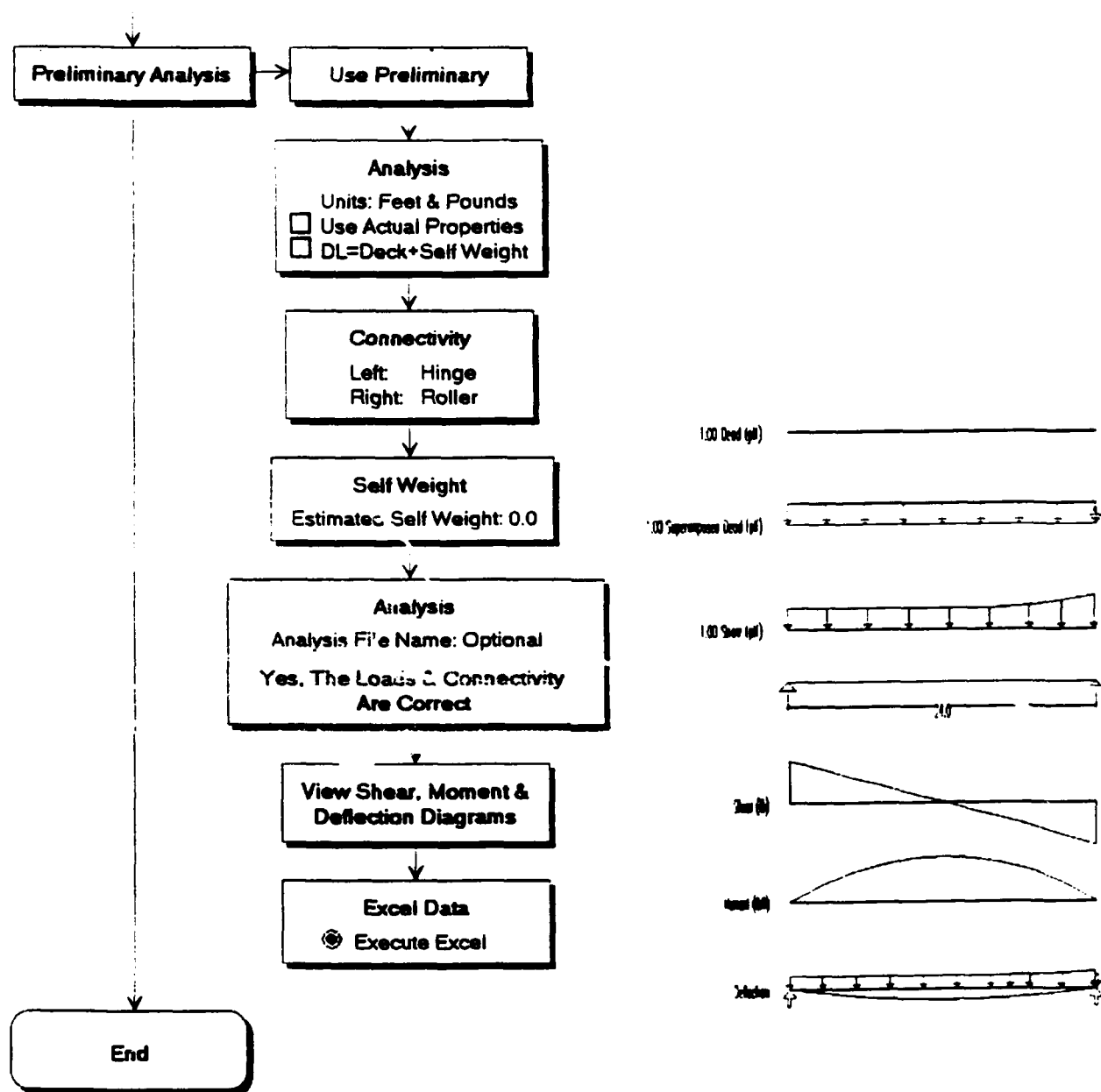


## Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis





# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis



# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis

1.00 Dead (plf)

7.2

1.00 Superimposed Dead (plf)

183.6

1100.8

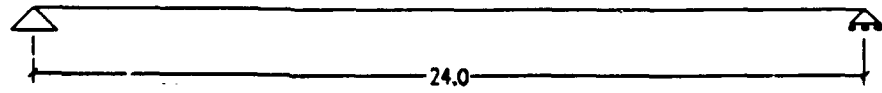
1.00 Snow (plf)

179.8

179.8

206.3

296.0



Shear (lb)

4489.1

-4816.4

Moment (lbft)

27189.1

0.0

0.0

Deflection

370.6

370.6

397.1

486.8

4489.1

4816.4

Total Combined Load

# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* TWO DIMENSIONAL FRAME ANALYSIS PROGRAM \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

2-D FRAME ANALYSIS-V 6/77 RCH-Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:10 PM

\*\*\*\*\* I N P U T \*\*\*\*\*

Office Building - Scheme A -- Dead Load

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 10  
 NUMBER OF JOINTS = 11  
 NUMBER OF MATERIALS = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENT TYPES = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPES = 0  
 NUMBER OF FIXED END FORCE TYPES = 1

## MATERIAL TYPES

UNIT: INCHES, POUNDS

MATERIAL	YOUNG'S MODULUS	POISSON'S RATIO
1	1.0000	0.0000

## MEMBER PROPERTIES

UNIT: INCHES

ELEMENT TYPE	AXIAL AREA	SHEAR AREA	MOMENT OF INERTIA
1	1000.0000	0.0000	1.0000

## SUBJECT OF IN-OVER LOADS

POSITIVE IS UPWARD AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

LOAD SET	LOAD TYPE	SPAN LENGTH	STARTING POSITION	ENDING POSITION	ENDING POSITION
1	UNIFORM	2.00	-7.50	0.00	2.00

## FIXED END FORCES IN LOCAL COORDINATES

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

TYPE	AXIAL F	SHEAR F	MOMENT F	AXIAL G	SHEAR G	MOMENT G
1	0.000	0.000	3.456	0.000	0.000	-3.456

## JOINT DATA

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

NODE CODE	GLOBAL COORDINATES		SUPPORT CONDITIONS			ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPE
	X	Y	X	Y	Z	
1	110	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	0	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	0	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	0	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	0	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	0	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	0	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	0	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	0	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	0	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	10	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

## MEMBER DATA

ELE	NODE I	NODE J	ELE TYPE	ELE CODE	P.E.F. TYPE	REL K1J	STIFF K1J	CARRY OVER FACTOR
1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
2	2	3	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
3	3	4	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
4	4	5	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
5	5	6	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
6	6	7	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
7	7	8	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
8	8	9	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
9	9	10	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50
10	10	11	1	1	0	1	4.00	0.50

\*\*\*\*\* O U T P U T \*\*\*\*\*

## JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

UNIT: INCHES, RADIAN AFTER DIVISION BY EI

JOINT	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-ROTATION
1	0.0000	0.0000	-597196.7643
2	0.0000	-16872601.3041	-563793.7643
3	0.0000	-31921640.2684	-472979.0531
4	0.0000	-43702336.4237	-339207.7734
5	0.0000	-51100019.7259	-176776.2401
6	0.0000	-53747710.5762	-0.0000
7	0.0000	-51100019.7259	176776.2401
8	0.0000	-43702336.4237	339207.7734
9	0.0000	-31921640.2684	472979.0531
10	0.0000	-16872601.3041	563793.7643
11	0.0000	0.0000	597196.7643

## MEMBER END FORCES

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

ELE	AXIAL F	SHEAR F	MOMENT F	AXIAL G	SHEAR G	MOMENT G
1	0.000	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	100.000
2	0.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	331.770
3	0.000	0.000	-331.770	0.000	0.000	435.400
4	0.000	0.000	435.400	0.000	0.000	497.664
5	0.000	0.000	-497.664	0.000	0.000	510.400
6	0.000	0.000	510.400	0.000	0.000	497.664
7	0.000	0.000	-497.664	0.000	0.000	435.400
8	0.000	0.000	435.400	0.000	0.000	331.770
9	0.000	0.000	-331.770	0.000	0.000	100.000
10	0.000	0.000	100.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

## APPLIED JOINT LOADS AND SUPPORT REACTIONS

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

NODE	FORCE X	FORCE Y	MOMENT Z
1	0.000	0.000	-0.000
2	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000

\*\*\*\*\* PROBLEMS COMPLETED \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* TWO DIMENSIONAL FRAME ANALYSIS PROGRAM \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

2-D FRAME ANALYSIS-V 6/77 RCH-Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:10 PM

\*\*\*\*\* I N P U T \*\*\*\*\*

Office Building - Scheme A -- Superimposed Dead Load

# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 10  
 NUMBER OF JOINT POINTS = 11  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENT TYPES = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPES = 0  
 NUMBER OF FIXED END FORCE TYPES = 1

## MATERIAL TYPES

UNIT: INCHES, POUNDS

MATERIAL	YOUNG'S MODULUS	POISSON'S RATIO
1	1.0000	0.0000

## MEMBER PROPERTIES

UNIT: INCHES

ELEMENT TYPE	AXIAL AREA	SHEAR AREA	MOMENT OF INERTIA
1	1000.0000	0.0000	1.0000

## SUMMARY OF IN-JOINT LOADS

POSITIVE IS UPWARD AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE

UNIT: POUNDS

LOAD SET	LOAD TYPE	TYPE LOADS	STARTING POSITION	ENDING POSITION	ENDING LOADS
1	UPDOWN	2.40	-102.00	0.00	2.40

## FIXED END FORCES IN LOCAL COORDINATES

UNIT: POUNDS

TYPE	AXIAL I	SHEAR I	MOMENT I	AXIAL J	SHEAR J	MOMENT J
1	0.000	220.200	00.100	0.000	220.200	-0.100

## JOINT DATA

UNIT: POUNDS

JOINT CODE	FIXED END FORCES			ELASTIC SUPPORTS		
	AXIAL I	SHEAR I	MOMENT I	AXIAL J	SHEAR J	MOMENT J
1	10	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	10	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## MEMBER DATA

ELEM CODE	ELEM TYPE	FIXED END FORCES		ELEM TYPE	ELEM TYPE	F.E.F. TYPE	ELEM TYPE	STIFF FACTOR
		I	J					
1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4.00
2	2	2	3	1	1	0	1	4.00
3	3	3	4	1	1	0	1	4.00
4	4	4	5	1	1	0	1	4.00
5	5	5	6	1	1	0	1	4.00
6	6	6	7	1	1	0	1	4.00
7	7	7	8	1	1	0	1	4.00
8	8	8	9	1	1	0	1	4.00
9	9	9	10	1	1	0	1	4.00
10	10	10	11	1	1	0	1	4.00

\*\*\*\*\* O U T P U T \*\*\*\*\*

## JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

UNIT: INCHES, RADIANS AFTER DIVISION BY EI

JOINT	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-DISPLACEMENT
1	0.0000	0.0000	-15236310.0000
2	0.0000	-430240232.2500	-14575751.0230
3	0.0000	-614004902.7074	-12000000.7050
4	0.0000	-1116433179.0004	-660790.0000
5	0.0000	-1300210000.0000	-4507041.3200
6	0.0000	-1370260000.0001	-0.0000
7	0.0000	-1300210000.0000	4507041.3200
8	0.0000	-1116433179.0004	660790.0000
9	0.0000	-614004902.7074	12000000.7050
10	0.0000	-430240232.2500	14575751.0230
11	0.0000	0.0000	15236310.0000

## MEMBER END FORCES

UNIT: POUNDS

ELEM	AXIAL I	SHEAR I	MOMENT I	AXIAL J	SHEAR J	MOMENT J
1	0.000	220.200	0.000	0.000	-1702.500	4750.912
2	0.000	1702.500	-4750.912	0.000	-1321.320	0400.200
3	0.000	1321.320	-0400.200	0.000	-021.320	11104.130
4	0.000	021.320	-11104.130	0.000	-400.600	12000.433
5	0.000	400.600	-12000.433	0.000	0.000	13219.201
6	0.000	-0.000	-13219.201	0.000	400.600	12000.433
7	0.000	-400.600	-12000.433	0.000	021.320	11104.130
8	0.000	-021.320	-11104.130	0.000	1321.320	0400.200
9	0.000	-1321.320	-0400.200	0.000	1702.500	4750.912
10	0.000	-1702.500	-4750.912	0.000	220.200	-0.000

## APPLIED JOINT LOADS AND SUPPORT REACTIONS

UNIT: POUNDS

JOINT	FORCE X	FORCE Y	MOMENT Z
1	0.000	220.200	0.000
2	0.000	-0.000	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	-0.000
4	0.000	0.000	-0.000
5	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
6	0.000	0.000	-0.000
7	0.000	0.000	-0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	-0.000	0.000
11	0.000	220.200	-0.000

## \*\*\*\*\* PROBLEM COMPLETE \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* THE DIMENSIONAL FRAME ANALYSIS PROGRAM \*\*\*\*\*

2-D FRAME ANALYSIS-V 0/77 REV-Gen Jan 20, 1992 1:10 PM

\*\*\*\*\* I N P U T \*\*\*\*\*

Office Building - Column A -- Case Load

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 10  
 NUMBER OF JOINT POINTS = 11  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELEMENT TYPES = 1  
 NUMBER OF ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPES = 0  
 NUMBER OF FIXED END FORCE TYPES = 3

## MATERIAL TYPES

UNIT: INCHES, POUNDS

MATERIAL	YOUNG'S MODULUS	POISSON'S RATIO
1	1.0000	0.0000

## MEMBER PROPERTIES

UNIT: INCHES

ELEMENT TYPE	AXIAL AREA	SHEAR AREA	MOMENT OF INERTIA
1	1000.0000	0.0000	1.0000

# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis

## SUMMARY OF IN-SPAN LOADS

POSITIVE IS UPWARD AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE  
UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

LOAD SET	LOAD TYPE	SPAN LENGTH	STARTING MAGNITUDE	STARTING POSITION	ENDING MAGNITUDE	ENDING POSITION
1	UNIFORM	2.40	-179.76	0.00		2.40
2	UNIFORM	2.40	-179.76	0.00		1.32
3	RAMP	2.40	-179.76	1.32	-189.06	2.40
4	RAMP	2.40	-189.06	0.00	-206.35	2.00
5	RAMP	2.40	-206.35	2.00	-213.10	2.40
6	RAMP	2.40	-213.10	0.00	-254.59	2.40
7	RAMP	2.40	-254.59	0.00	-296.00	2.40

## FIXED END FORCES IN LOCAL COORDINATES

UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

TYPE	AXIAL X	SHEAR X	MOMENT X	AXIAL Y	SHEAR Y	MOMENT Y
1	0.000	215.713	84.285	0.000	215.713	-84.285
2	0.000	216.128	86.591	0.000	220.311	-87.387
3	0.000	236.336	94.731	0.000	244.933	-96.788
4	0.000	276.727	110.878	0.000	290.603	-114.254
5	0.000	320.617	130.134	0.000	340.253	-136.138

## JOINT DATA

UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

NODE	CODE	NODAL COORDINATES		NODAL FORCES AND MOMENTS			ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPE
		X	Y	X	Y	Z	
1	110	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	0	15.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3	0	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4	0	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5	0	22.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
6	0	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
7	0	27.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	0	29.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
9	0	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10	0	34.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
11	10	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

## MEMBER DATA

MEMBER	FROM	TO	MEMBER TYPE	MEMBER CODE	MEMBER TYPE	MEMBER CODE	MEMBER TYPE	MEMBER CODE	MEMBER TYPE	MEMBER CODE
1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
2	2	3	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
3	3	4	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
4	4	5	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
5	5	6	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
6	6	7	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50	
7	7	8	1	1	0	2	4.00	4.00	0.50	
8	8	9	1	1	0	3	4.00	4.00	0.50	
9	9	10	1	1	0	4	4.00	4.00	0.50	
10	10	11	1	1	0	5	4.00	4.00	0.50	

\*\*\*\*\* O U T P U T \*\*\*\*\*

## JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

UNITS: INCHES, RADIAN AFTER DIVISION BY EI

JOINT	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-ROTATION
1	0.0000	0.0000	-15477674.9666
2	0.0000	-437429473.1347	-14625130.2757
3	0.0000	-82028835.9028	-12304057.4766
4	0.0000	-1135615012.7337	-8878399.3904
5	0.0000	-1332510753.5772	-4699697.6262
6	0.0000	-1402546784.3933	-120094.6233
7	0.0000	-1339551507.7742	4470667.3991
8	0.0000	-1147071481.9354	6782670.3217
9	0.0000	-941413597.1693	12336723.6440
10	0.0000	-446232743.7972	14668520.1640
11	0.0000	0.0000	15819665.5356

## MEMBER END FORCES

UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

MEMBER	AXIAL X	SHEAR X	MOMENT X	AXIAL Y	SHEAR Y	MOMENT Y
1	0.000	2159.320	0.000	0.000	-1788.694	4761.137
2	0.000	1748.894	-4761.137	0.000	-1336.648	8408.888
3	0.000	1336.648	-8408.888	0.000	-908.241	11177.163
4	0.000	908.241	-11177.163	0.000	-473.813	12632.011
5	0.000	473.813	-12632.011	0.000	-42.389	13451.456
6	0.000	42.389	-13451.456	0.000	349.037	13033.477
7	0.000	-349.037	-13033.477	0.000	825.477	11583.273
8	0.000	-825.477	-11583.273	0.000	1304.746	9036.648
9	0.000	-1304.746	-9036.648	0.000	1646.676	5251.356
10	0.000	-1646.676	-5251.356	0.000	2526.785	-0.000

## APPLIED JOINT LOADS AND SUPPORT REACTIONS

UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

NODE	FORCE X	FORCE Y	MOMENT Z
1	0.000	2159.320	0.000
2	0.000	-0.000	0.000
3	0.000	-0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	-0.000
5	0.000	0.000	-0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	-0.000	0.000
11	0.000	2526.785	-0.000

\*\*\*\*\* PROBLEMS COMPLETED \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* TWO DIMENSIONAL FRAME ANALYSIS PROGRAM \*\*\*\*\*

2-D FRAME ANALYSIS-V 8/77 RHE-Gen Jan 26 1992 1:10 PM

\*\*\*\*\* I N F O \*\*\*\*\*

Office Building - Scheme A -- Total Combined Load

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 10  
NUMBER OF NODAL POINTS = 11  
NUMBER OF MATERIALS = 1  
NUMBER OF MEMBER TYPES = 1  
NUMBER OF ELASTIC SUPPORT TYPES = 0  
NUMBER OF FIXED END FORCE TYPES = 5

## MATERIAL TYPES

UNITS: INCHES, POUNDS

MATERIAL	YOUNG'S MODULUS	POISSON'S RATIO
1	1.0000	0.0000

## MEMBER PROPERTIES

UNITS: INCHES

ELEMENT TYPE	AXIAL AREA	SHEAR AREA	MOMENT OF INERTIA
1	1000.0000	0.0000	1.0000

## SUMMARY OF IN-SPAN LOADS

POSITIVE IS UPWARD AND COUNTERCLOCKWISE

UNITS: FEET, POUNDS

LOAD SET	LOAD TYPE	SPAN LENGTH	STARTING MAGNITUDE	STARTING POSITION	ENDING MAGNITUDE	ENDING POSITION
1	UNIFORM	2.40	-179.76	0.00		2.40
2	UNIFORM	2.40	-179.76	0.00		1.32
3	RAMP	2.40	-179.76	1.32	-189.06	2.40
4	UNIFORM	2.40	-189.06	0.00		2.40
5	RAMP	2.40	-189.06	0.00	-206.35	2.00
6	RAMP	2.40	-206.35	2.00	-213.10	2.40
7	UNIFORM	2.40	-213.10	0.00		2.40
8	RAMP	2.40	-213.10	0.00	-254.59	2.40
9	UNIFORM	2.40	-254.59	0.00		2.40
10	RAMP	2.40	-254.59	0.00	-296.00	2.40

# Narrowly Spaced Element Analysis

## FIXED END FORCES IN LOCAL COORDINATES

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

TYPE	AXIAL X	FEED X	MOMENT X	AXIAL Y	FEED Y	MOMENT Y
1	0.000	444.673	177.000	0.000	444.673	-177.000
2	0.000	449.000	178.165	0.000	449.271	-178.271
3	0.000	469.296	186.315	0.000	473.693	-188.372
4	0.000	499.607	201.602	0.000	519.563	-205.636
5	0.000	549.377	221.730	0.000	569.223	-225.714

## JOINT DATA

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

NODE COORDINATES			SUPPORT CONDITIONS		
NODE CODE	X	Y	X	Y	S
1	110	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	10	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## MEMBER DATA

MEMBER CODE	NODE I	NODE J	TYPE	TYPE	CODE	TYPE	ELI	STIFF	CARRY OVER
1	1	2	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
2	2	3	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
3	3	4	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
4	4	5	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
5	5	6	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
6	6	7	1	1	0	1	4.00	4.00	0.50
7	7	8	1	1	0	2	4.00	4.00	0.50
8	8	9	1	1	0	3	4.00	4.00	0.50
9	9	10	1	1	0	4	4.00	4.00	0.50
10	10	11	1	1	0	5	4.00	4.00	0.50

\*\*\*\*\* O U T P U T \*\*\*\*\*

## JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

UNIT: INCHES, POUNDS AFTER DIVISION BY EI

JOINT	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-DISPLACEMENT
1	0.0000	0.0000	-31363300.4217
2	0.0000	-30400000.7100	-30000000.0000
3	0.0000	-1674007030.9300	-24000004.3100
4	0.0000	-230730000.1000	-17007000.7070
5	0.0000	-2000130004.0001	-9300100.4100
6	0.0000	-200000170.3700	-1000004.0300
7	0.0000	-200000000.0001	9100070.1700
8	0.0000	-1607043000.1000	17701000.0001
9	0.0000	-200000000.0000	24000000.0000
10	0.0000	-00000017.3313	20000000.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000	31000000.0000

## MEMBER END FORCES

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS

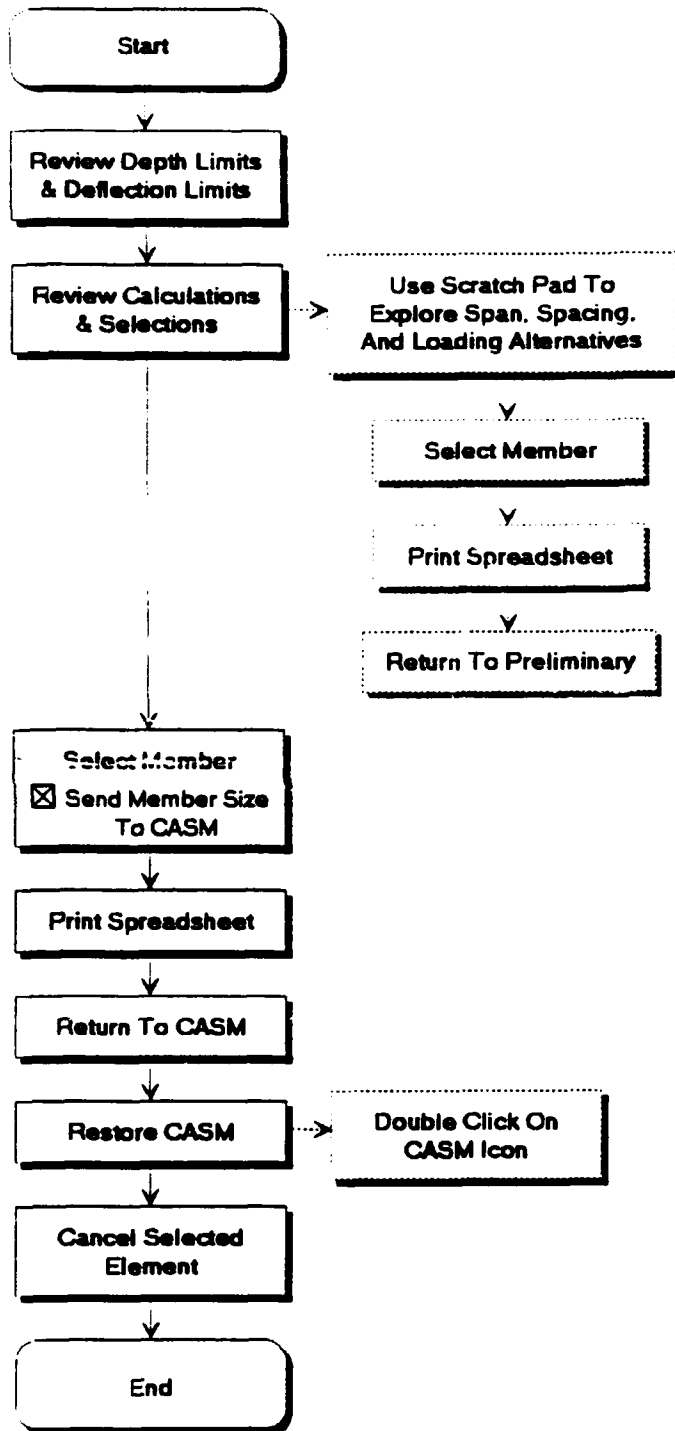
MEMBER CODE	AXIAL X	FEED X	MOMENT X	AXIAL Y	FEED Y	MOMENT Y
1	0.000	4400.120	0.000	0.000	-3500.774	3700.074
2	0.000	3500.774	-3700.074	0.000	-2710.400	17270.010
3	0.000	2710.400	-17270.010	0.000	-1021.001	22710.727
4	0.000	1021.001	-22710.727	0.000	-931.730	26000.107
5	0.000	931.730	-26000.107	0.000	-42.300	27100.000
6	0.000	42.300	-27100.000	0.000	000.007	26220.374
7	0.000	-000.007	-26220.374	0.000	1741.317	23121.000
8	0.000	-1741.317	-23121.000	0.000	2670.304	17020.732
9	0.000	-2670.304	-17020.732	0.000	3697.756	10157.004
10	0.000	-3697.756	-10157.004	0.000	4010.306	0.000

## APPLIED JOINT LOADS AND SUPPORT REACTIONS

UNIT: FEET, POUNDS



## Steel Open-Web Joist Design



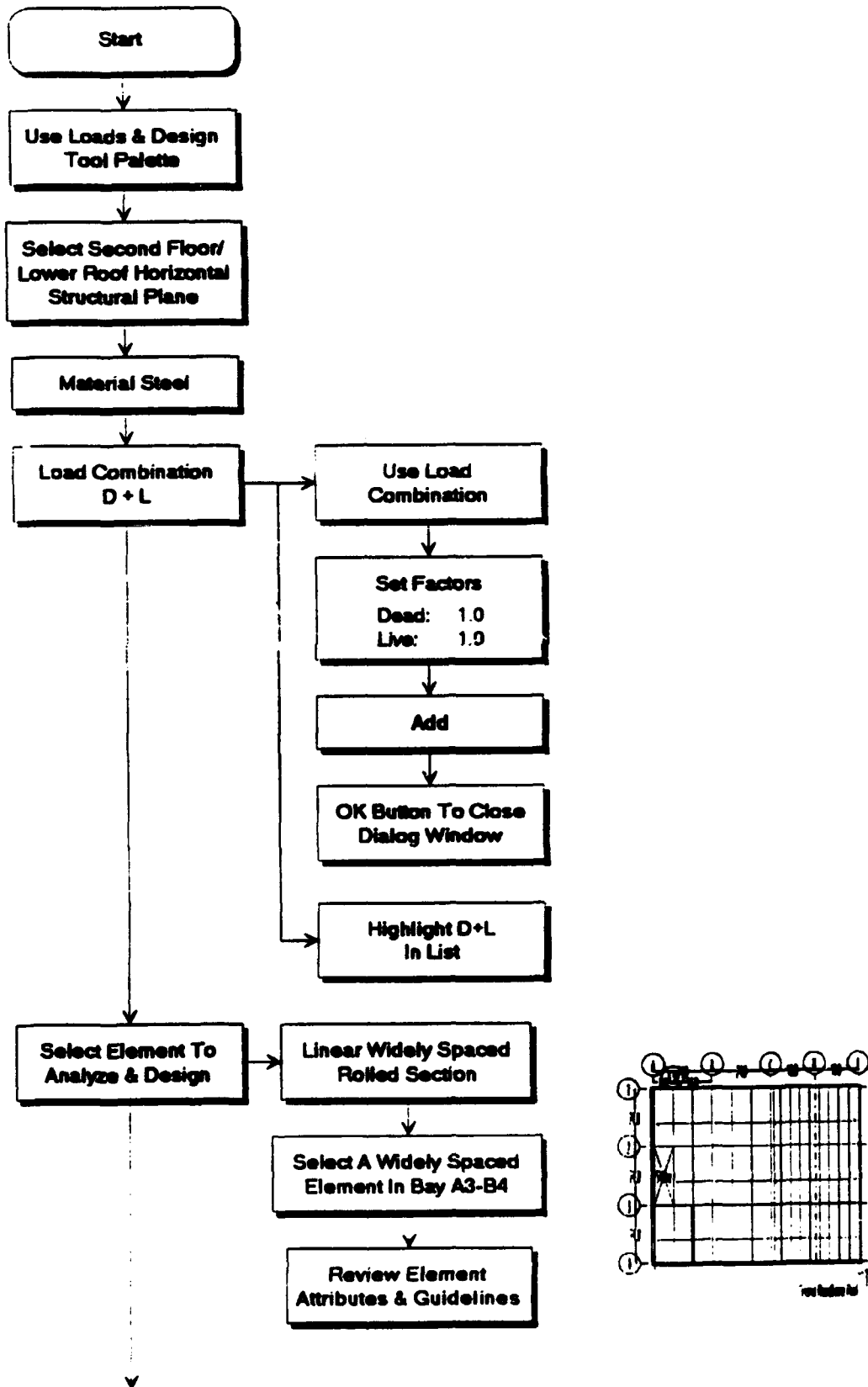




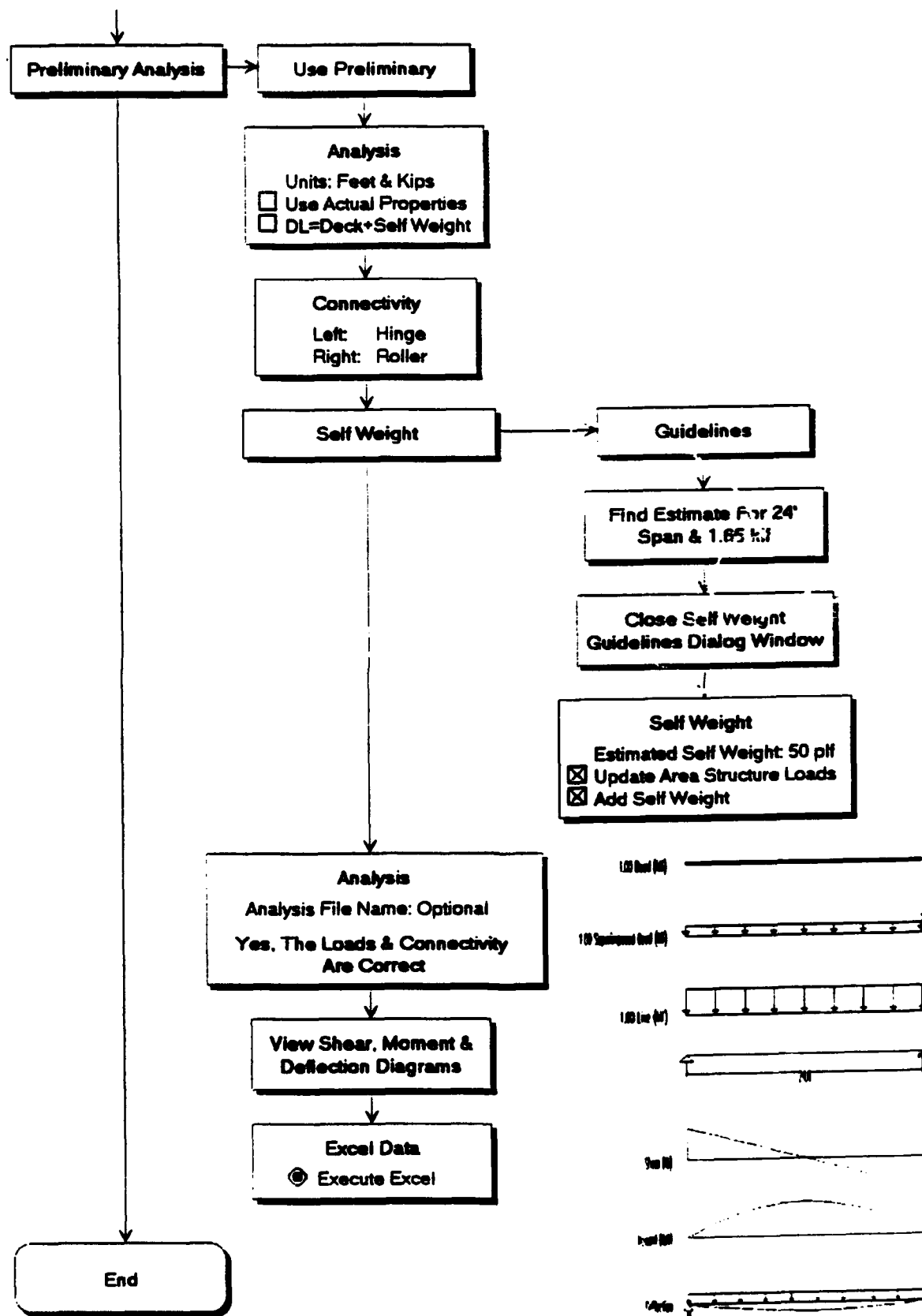




## Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Beam



# **Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Beam**



# Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Beam

1.00 Dead (klf)

0.05

1.00 Superimposed Dead (klf)

0.46

8.20

1.00 Live (klf)

1.20

24.0

Shear (k)

20.5

-20.5

Moment (kft)

122.8

0.0

0.0

Deflection

1.71

8.20

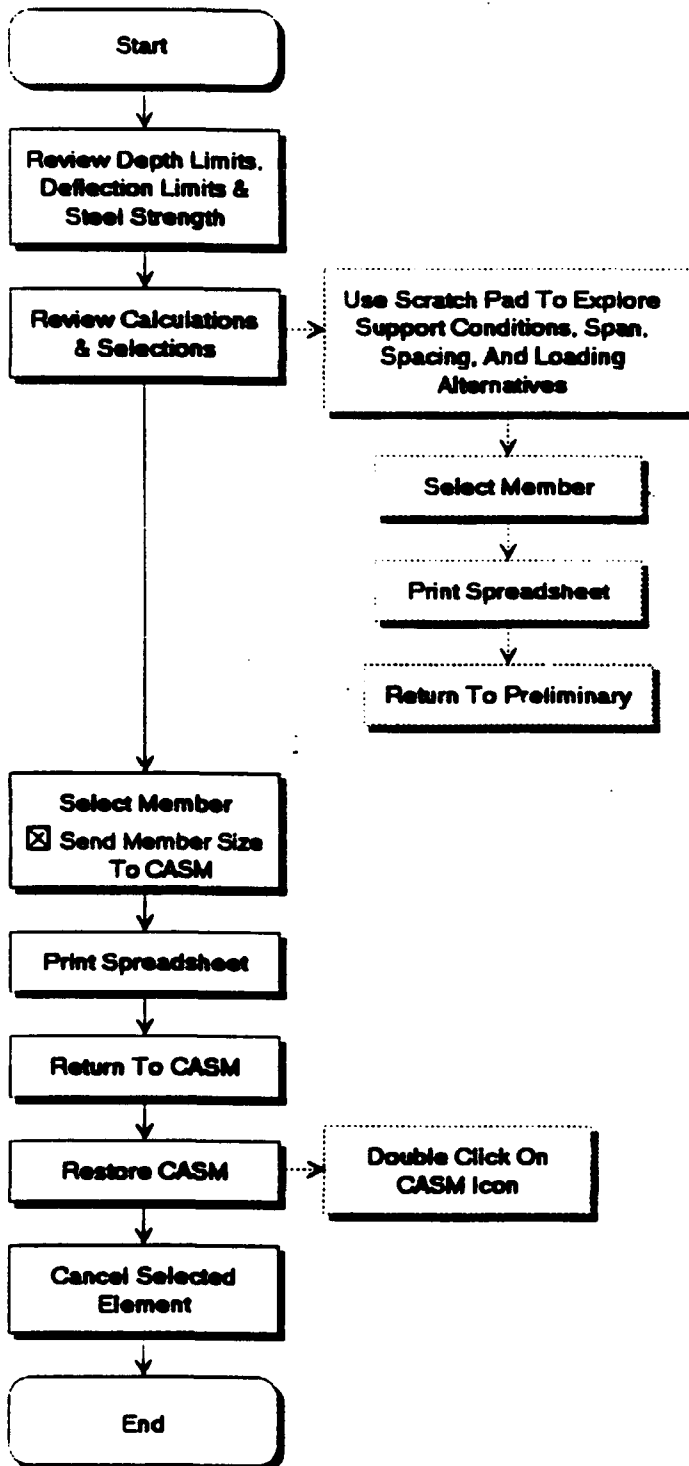
20.47

20.47

Total Combined Load



## Steel Beam Design







## Steel Beam Selection

## STEEL BEAM PRELIMINARY SELECTION

Project: Office Building - Scheme A	Date: Feb 26, 1992
Location: Radford AAP	Engr:

## CASM Load &amp; Analysis Data:

Method: Analysis

Load Combination: D + L

Member ID:

Connectivity: Hinge (Left)  
Roller (Right)

Beam Span: 24.0 ft

Trib Width= 8.0 ft

Depth Limit= 36.0 in. max

Fy= 36.0 ksi

Fb= .66\*Fy= 24.0 ksi

Fv= 14.4 ksi

E = 29,000 ksi

Live Ld Defl=  $L/360 = 0.80$  inTotal Defl=  $L/240 = 1.20$  in

Load Type	Factored Moments (k-ft)			Fact. Reactions	
	Left	Mid	Right	Left(k)	Right(k)
Dead		3.6		0.6	0.6
Sup Dead		32.8		5.5	5.5
Live		86.4		14.4	14.4
Lmin Roof					
Snow					
Wind					
Summary		122.8		20.5	20.5

Max: M=	122.8 k-ft	R=	20.5 kips
Sx(req)=	61.4 in <sup>3</sup>	Ix(req)=	386.1 in <sup>4</sup>

## CASM Beam Selection Table:

Beam	Depth d (in)	Width bf (in)	Ix (in <sup>4</sup> )	Sx (in <sup>3</sup> )	Live Ld Defl (in)	Total Ld Defl (in)	Shear fv (ksi)	Bending fb (ksi)	Beam Wt (lb)
W 14 x 43	13.7	8.00	428	63	-0.72	-1.03	4.9	23.5	1,032
W 12 x 50	12.2	8.08	394	65	-0.78	-1.11	4.5	22.8	1,200
W 16 x 40	16.0	7.00	518	65	-0.60	-0.85	4.2	22.8	960
W 18 x 40	17.9	6.02	612	68	-0.50	-0.72	3.6	21.5	960
W 14 x 48	13.8	8.03	485	70	-0.64	-0.91	4.4	21.0	1,152

## CASM Steel Beam Selection:

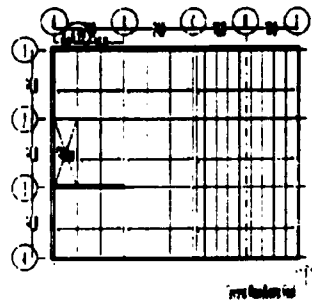
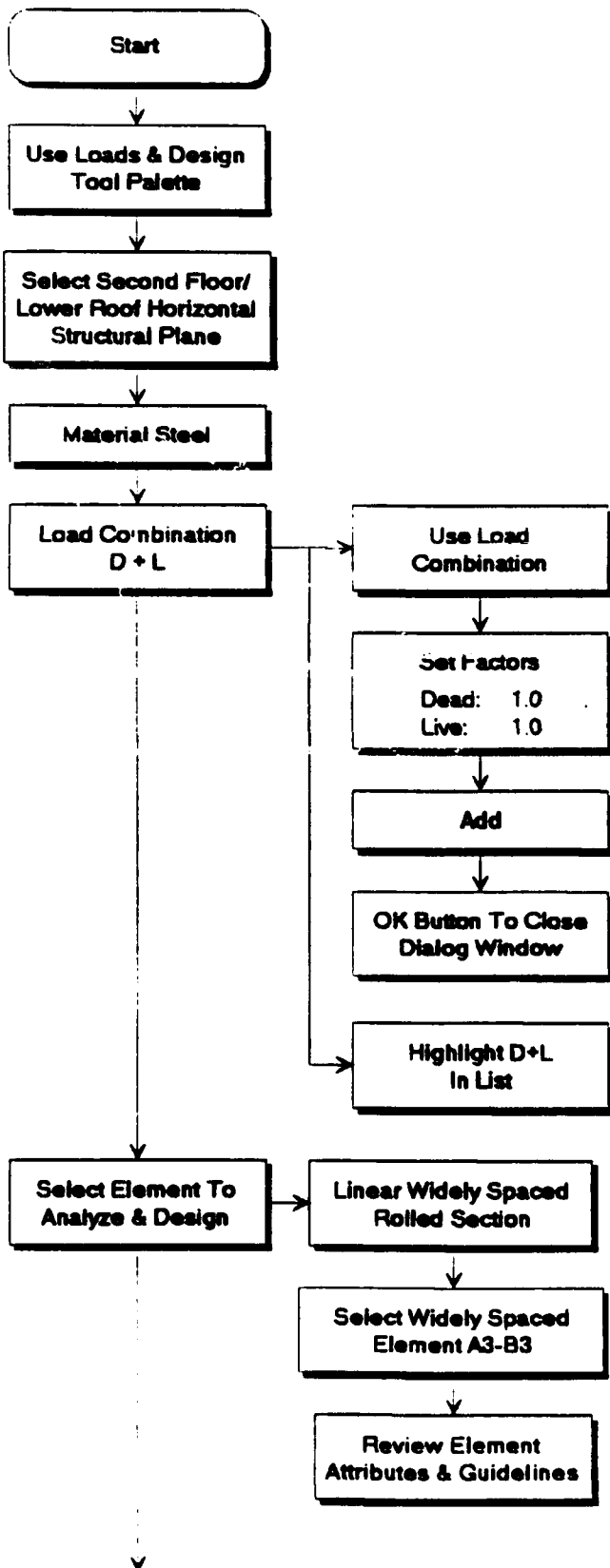
		Live / Total			
W 16 x 40	Span= 24.0 ft	Ix= 518	Sx= 65	Defl(in): -0.60	-0.85
		fv= 4.2	fb= 3.8	Beam Wt(tons)=	0.48

## Notes:

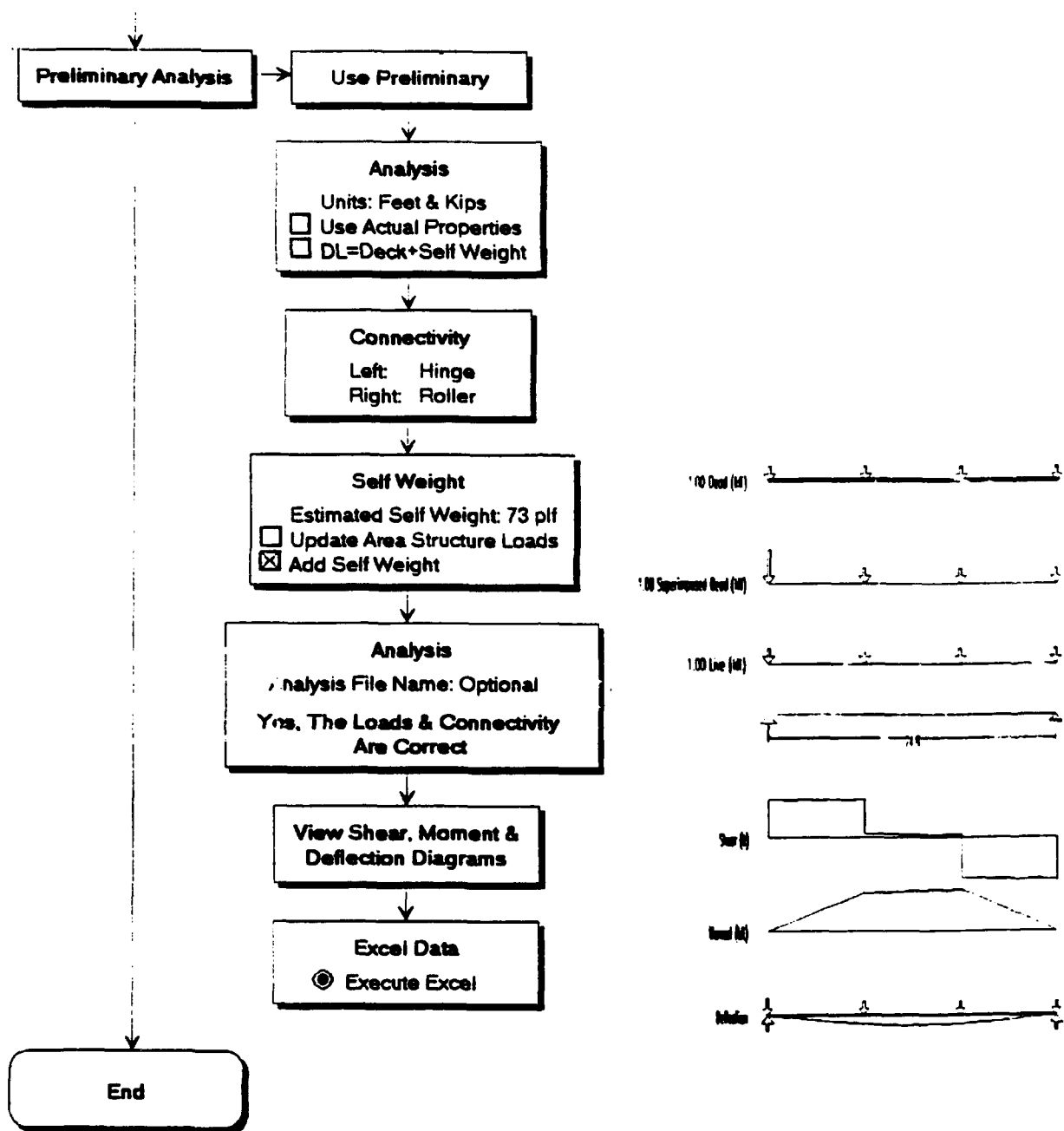
1. Steel beam properties from ASD - AISC Steel Construction Manual, 9th edition



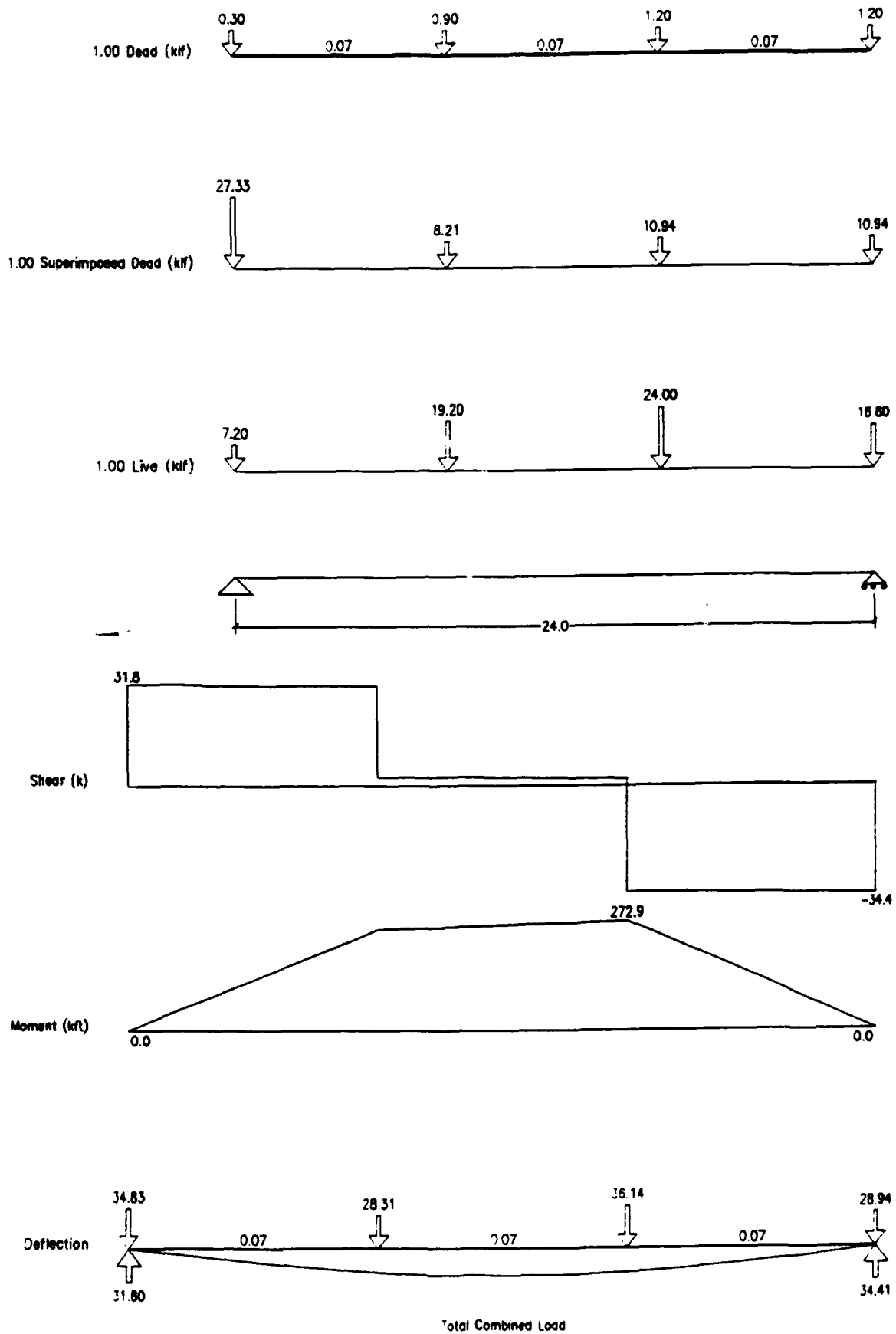
## Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Girder



# **Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Girder**

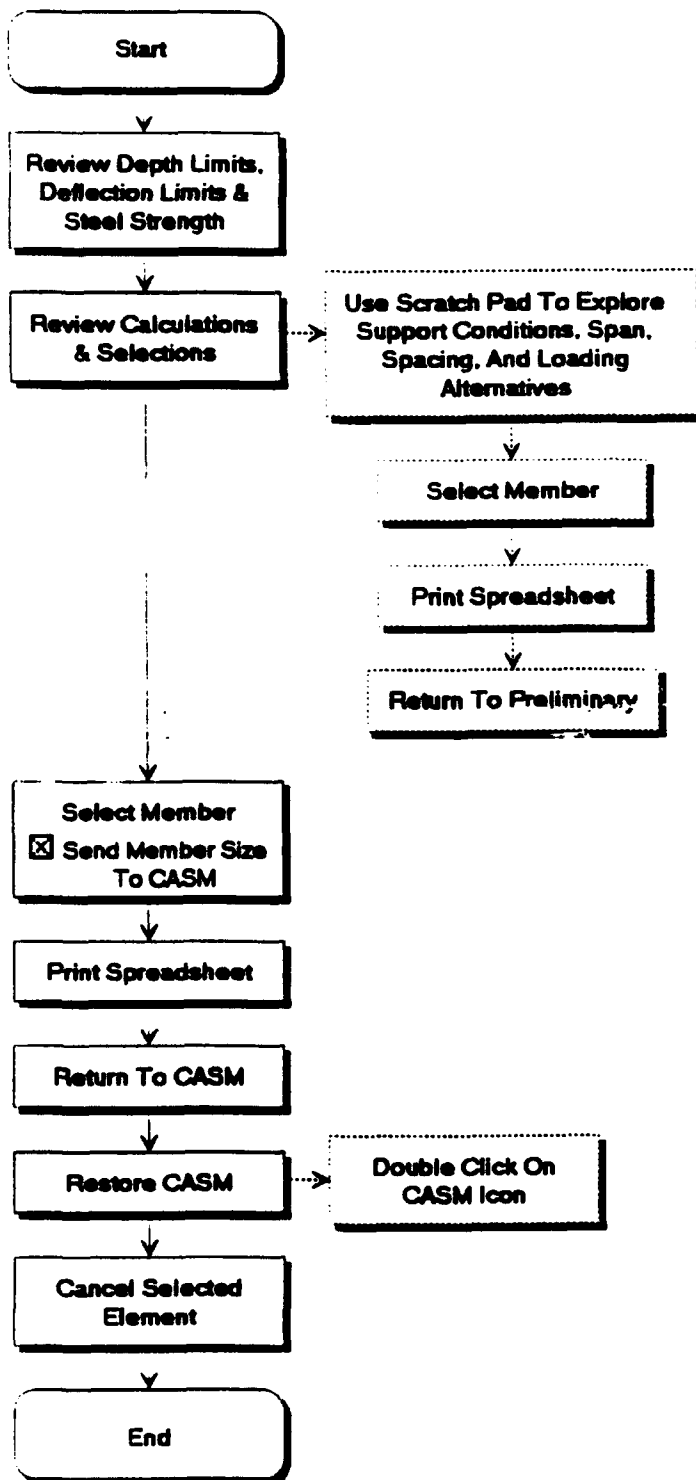


# Widely Spaced Element Analysis: Girder





## Steel Beam Design







### Steel Beam Selection

## STEEL BEAM PRELIMINARY SELECTION

Project: Office Building - Scheme A	Date: Feb 26, 1992
Location: Radford AAP	Engr:

**CASM Load & Analysis Data:**

**Load Combination: D + L**

<b>Member ID:</b>						
<b>Connectivity:</b>	Hinge (Left)					
	Roller (Right)					
<b>Beam Span:</b>	24.0 ft					
<b>Trib Width=</b>	24.0 ft					
<b>Depth Limit=</b>	36.0 in. max					
<b>Fy=</b>	36.0 ksi					
<b>Fb=.66*Fy=</b>	24.0 ksi					
<b>Fv=</b>	14.4 ksi					

Load Type	Factored Moments (k-ft)			Fact. Reactions	
	Left	Mid	Right	Left(k)	Right(k)
Dead		13.7		1.9	2.0
Sup Dead		80.3		9.1	10.0
Live		179.2		20.8	22.4
Lmin Roof					
Snow					
Wind					
Summary		272.9		31.8	34.4

Max: M= 272.9 k-ft	R= 34.4 kips
Sx(req)= 136.5 in^3	Ix(req)= 769.4 in^4

**CASM Beam Selection Table:**

Beam	Depth d (in)	Width bf (in)	Ix (in <sup>4</sup> )	Sx (in <sup>3</sup> )	Live Ld Defl (in)	Total Ld Defl (in)	Shear fv (ksi)	Bending fb (ksi)	Beam Wt (lb)
W 21 x 68	21.1	8.27	1,480	140	-0.43	-0.65	3.8	23.4	1,632
W 14 x 90	14.0	14.52	999	143	-0.63	-0.96	5.6	22.9	2,160
W 12 x 106	12.9	12.22	933	145	-0.68	-1.03	4.4	22.6	2,544
W 18 x 76	18.2	11.04	1,330	146	-0.47	-0.72	4.4	22.4	1,824
W 21 x 73	21.2	8.30	1,600	151	-0.39	-0.60	3.6	21.7	1,752

**Live / Total**

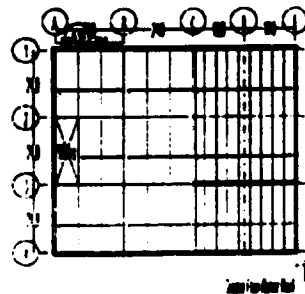
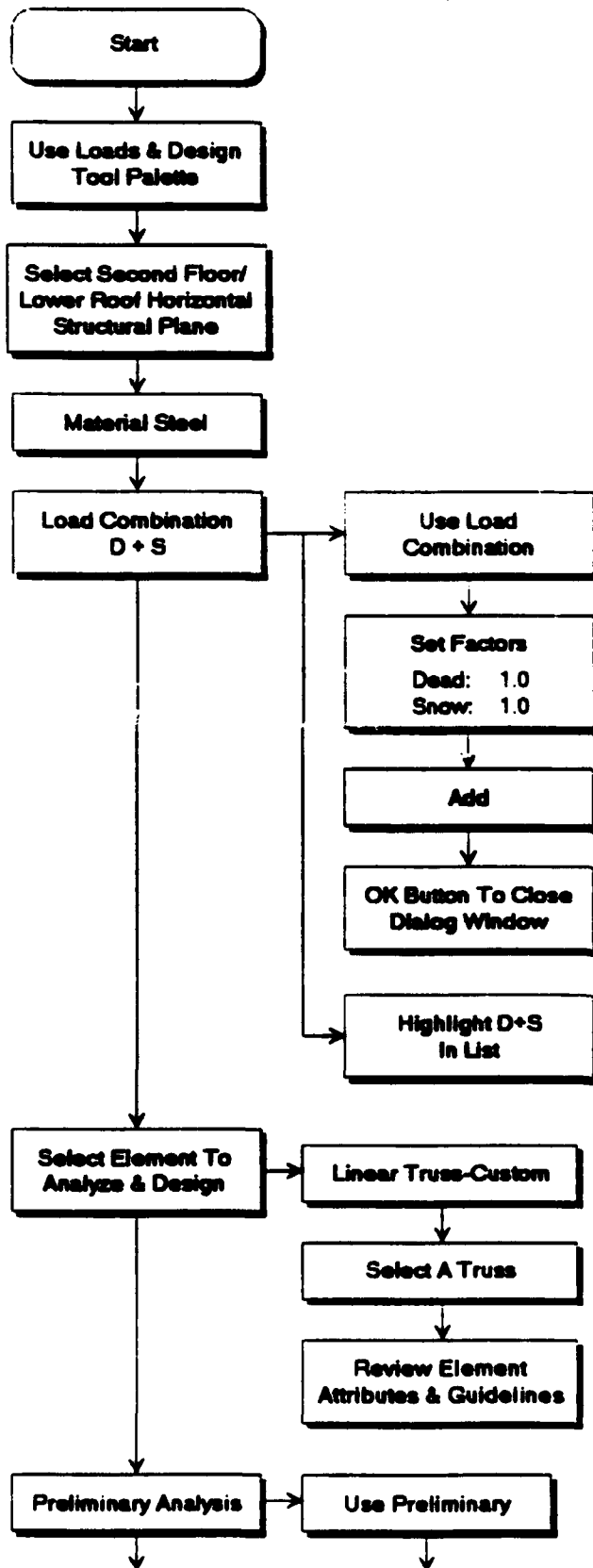
W 21 x 68	Span= 24.0 ft	lx= 1,480	Sx= 140	Defl(in): -0.43	-0.65
		fv= 3.8	fb= 2.7	Beam Wt(tons)=	0.82

**Notes:**

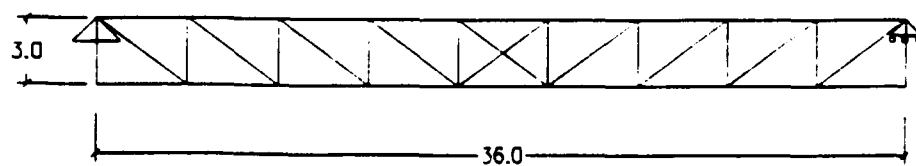
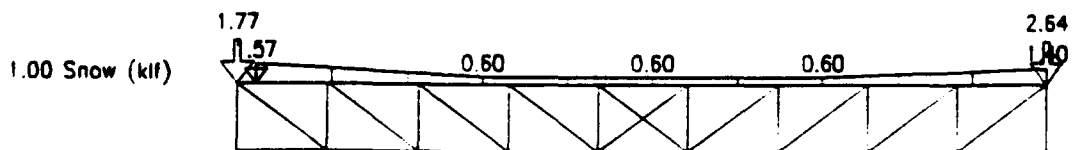
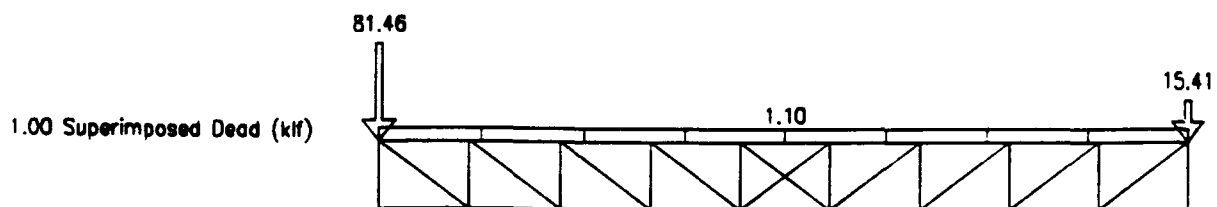
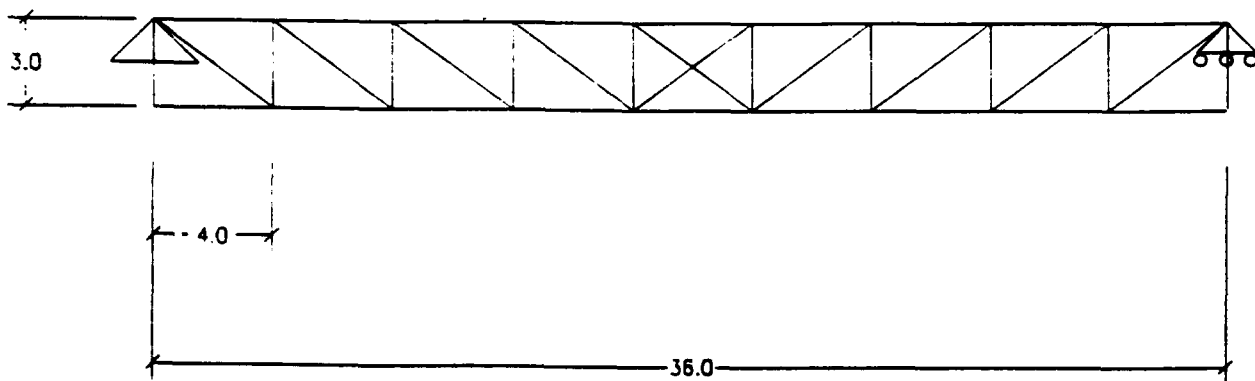
1. Steel beam properties from ASD - AISC Steel Construction Manual, 9th edition



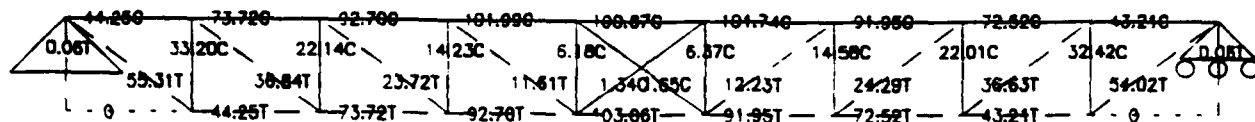
## Truss Element Analysis



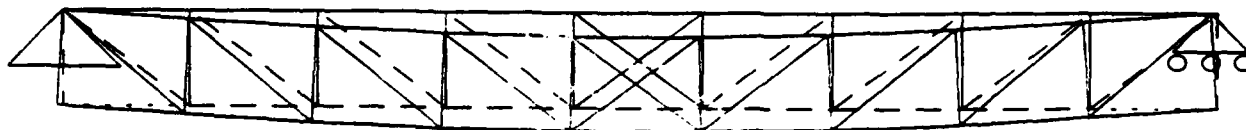




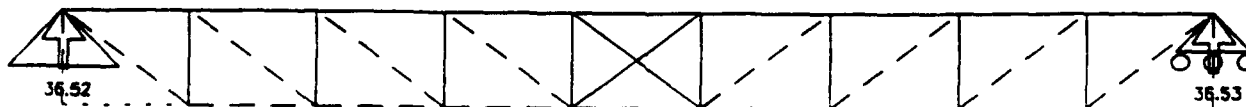
# Truss Element Analysis



Total Combined Load -- Axial (k)

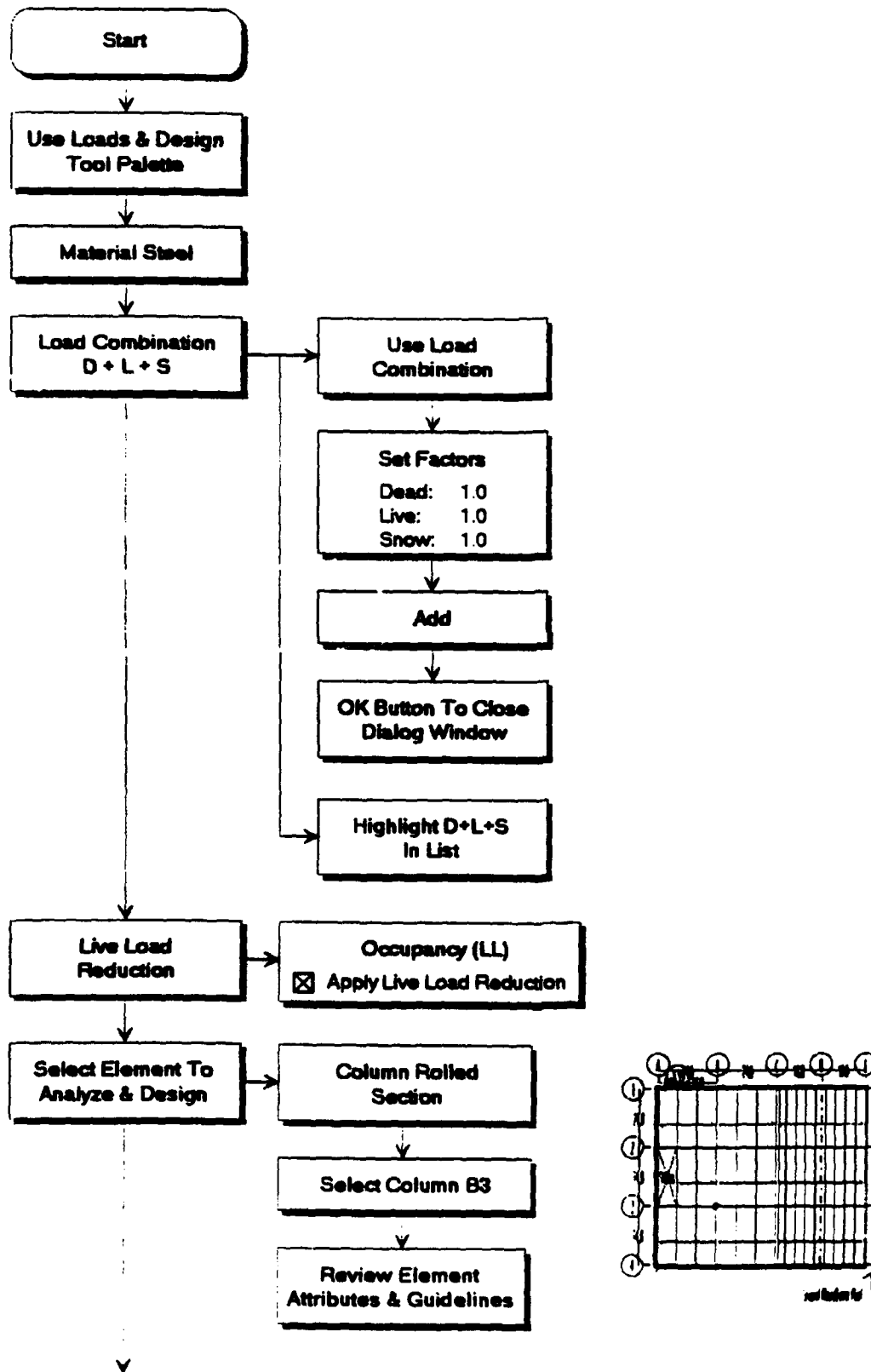


Total Combined Load -- Deflection (in)



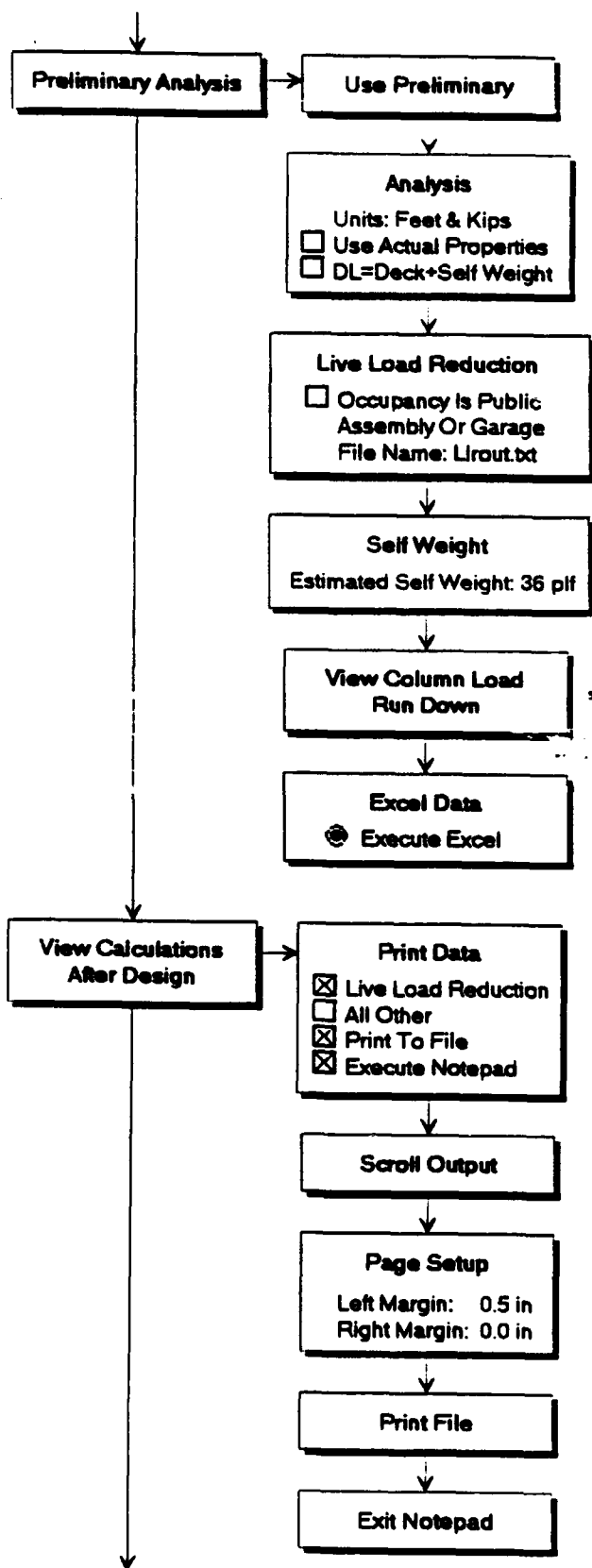
Total Combined Load -- Reactions (k)

## Column Load Run Down





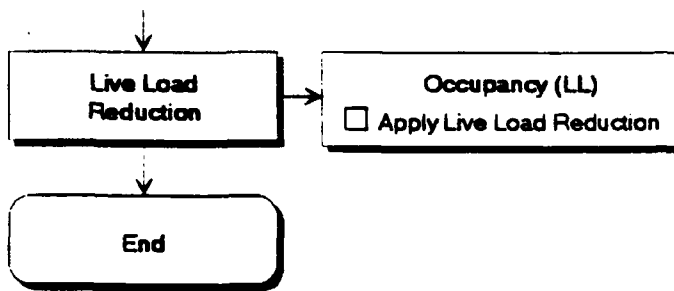
# Column Load Run Down



Truck Load  
Area: 1000 sq ft

Truck Load	PL	LLR	LL	DL	Self Weight	Column Load (kips)
14.0	578.0	5.5	9.0	1.0	14.4	1.0
14.0	0.5					8.8 0.0 14.4 23.2
14.0	7.0	0.9	3.1	0.1	72.7	
14.0	0.5					45.2 37.8 14.4 97.4



Column 0-3 Load Run Down (k)



**Column Load Run Down**

---

# Column Load Run Down

		Tributary Area	Self Weight	DL	LLR	LLR	S	TL	Sum DL	Sum LLR	Sum S	Sum TL
Upper Roof		576.0		8.3	0.0	0.0	14.4	22.7				
			0.5						8.8	0.0	14.4	23.2
Second Floor/Lower Roof		576.0		38.4		37.8	0.0	74.2				
			0.5						45.7	37.8	14.4	97.9

Column B-3 Load Run Down (%)

## Column Load Run Down

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
Location : Radford AAP  
Design Load : TM 5-809-1 1991  
Time : Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:13 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Live Load Reduction \*\*\*\*\*

Second Floor/Lower Roof

Office: Offices (Lo) : 50.0 psf

Tributary area (TA) : 576.0 sf

Area of influence (Ai) = 4\*TA for columns.

Ai = 2304.0 sf

Ai >= 400.0 sf

Lo <= 100.0 psf

$L = Lo * [0.25 + 15 / \sqrt{Ai}]$

L = 28.1 psf

Member supports only one floor.

L >= 0.5\*Lo

0.5\*Lo = 25.0 psf

-----+

| L = 28.13 psf |

-----+

\*\*\*\*\* Live Load Reduction \*\*\*\*\*

Second Floor/Lower Roof

Office: Corridor (main) (Lo) : 100.0 psf

Tributary area (TA) : 576.0 sf

Area of influence (Ai) = 4\*TA for columns.

Ai = 2304.0 sf

Ai >= 400.0 sf

Lo <= 100.0 psf

$L = Lo * [0.25 + 15 / \sqrt{Ai}]$

L = 56.3 psf

Member supports only one floor.

L >= 0.5\*Lo

0.5\*Lo = 50.0 psf

-----+

| L = 56.25 psf |

-----+

\*\*\*\*\* Live Load Reduction \*\*\*\*\*

Second Floor/Lower Roof

Office: Files & Storage (Lo) : 150.0 psf

Tributary area (TA) : 576.0 sf

Area of influence (Ai) = 4\*TA for columns.

Ai = 2304.0 sf

Ai >= 400.0 sf

Lo > 100.0 psf

Member supports only one floor.

No live load reduction taken.

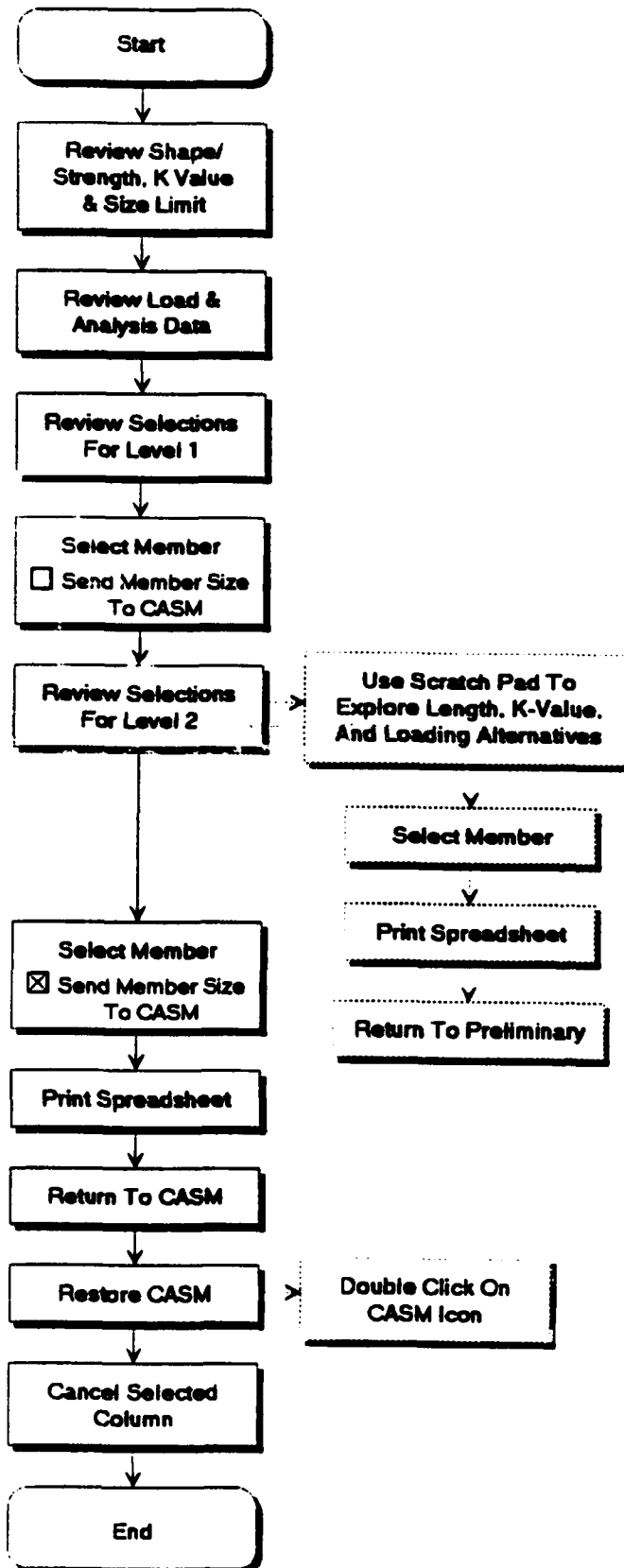
L = Lo

-----+

| L = 150.00 psf |

-----+

## Steel Column Design





## Steel Column Preliminary Selection

## STEEL COLUMN PRELIMINARY SELECTION

Project: Office Building - Scheme A	Date: Feb 26, 1992
Location: Radford AAP	Engr:

## CASM Load &amp; Analysis Data:

Method: Analysis		Load Combination: D + L + S		Steel Fy=		36.0 ksi			
Member ID: B-3		Size Limit=		16.0 in. max		E= 29000 ksi			
Name	Level	Flr to Flr Ht	Trib Area	Floor Level Load Totals (kips)					Load Totals
				Dead	Live	Lmin	Snow	Wind	
Upper Roof	6								
	5								
	4								
	3								
	2	14.0	576	8.8			14.4		23.2
	1	14.0	576	45.7	37.8		14.4		97.9

## CASM Column Selection Table

Level: 2		Preq: 23.2 kips		K-value: 1.0		Cc= 126.1			
Col Shape: W		Length: 14.0 ft		kl: 14.0					
Column Size	Depth d(in)	Width bf(in)	Area (sq in)	ry (in)	k/r	Fa (ksi)	fa (ksi)	Pallow (kip)	Weight (ton)
W 6 x 15	5.99	5.99	4.43	1.46	115.07	10.98	5.24	48.6	0.11
W 5 x 16	5.01	5.00	4.68	1.27	132.28	8.45	4.96	39.6	0.11
W 8 x 18	8.14	5.25	5.26	1.23	136.59	7.78	4.41	40.9	0.13
W 5 x 19	5.15	5.03	5.54	1.28	131.25	8.61	4.19	47.7	0.13
W 8 x 28	8.06	6.54	8.25	1.62	103.70	12.50	2.81	103.2	0.20

## CASM Steel Column Selection

Column Size	Level	Depth d(in)	Width bf(in)	Area (sq in)	ry (in)	k/r	Fa (ksi)	Pallow (kip)	Weight (ton)
W 8 x 28	2	8.06	6.54	8.25	1.62	103.70	12.50	103.2	0.20
W 8 x 28	1	8.06	6.54	8.25	1.62	103.70	12.50	103.2	0.20

Total Column Weight: 0.20

## Notes:

1. Steel column properties from ASD - AISC Steel Construction Manual, 9th edition





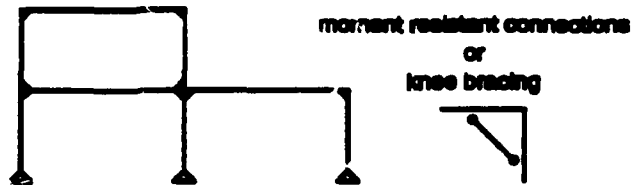
## Lateral Resistance Philosophy

### Steps Required

1. Create building volume
2. Define a structural grid
3. Layout structural framing on ALL levels
4. Assign gravity load on ALL levels  
Calculate wind and/or seismic loads
5. Select a load combination including wind or seismic loads
6. Define N-S & E-W vertical resistance system

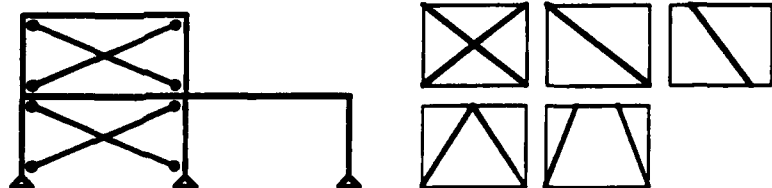
Options:

#### 1. Unbraced Frames

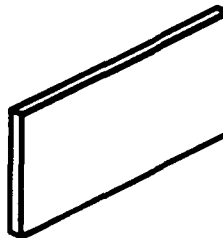


#### 2. Braced Frames

##### A. Trussing



##### B. Shear Walls

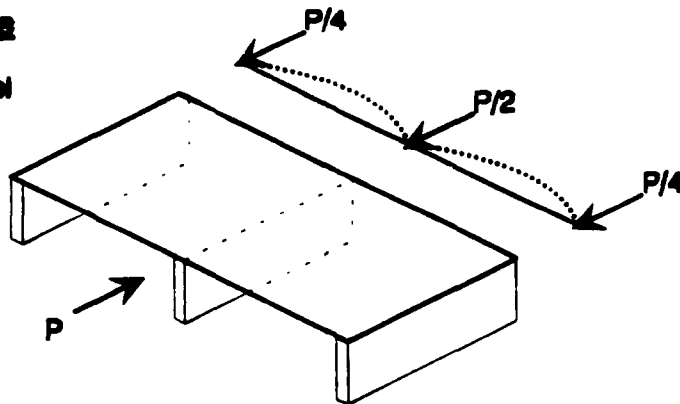


#### 7. Define horizontal diaphragm systems

- All flexible
- All rigid
- Floors rigid & roof flexible

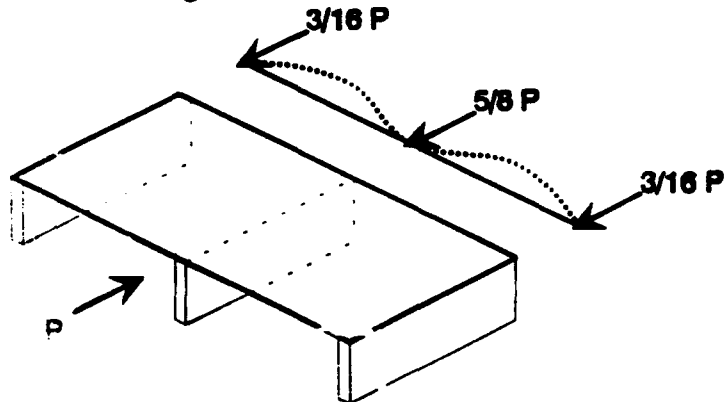
**Flexible Diaphragms**

Simple Beam Model  
(tributary area)



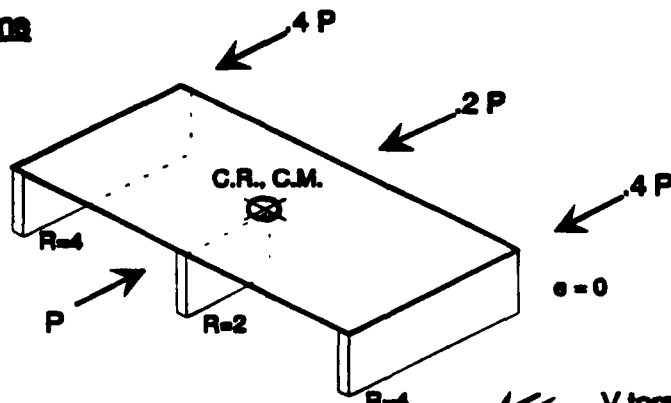
\* No Torsion

Continuous Beam Model



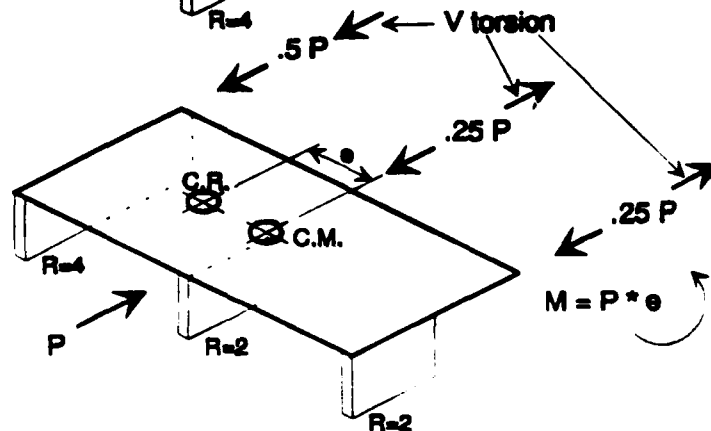
**Rigid Diaphragms**

Symmetrical

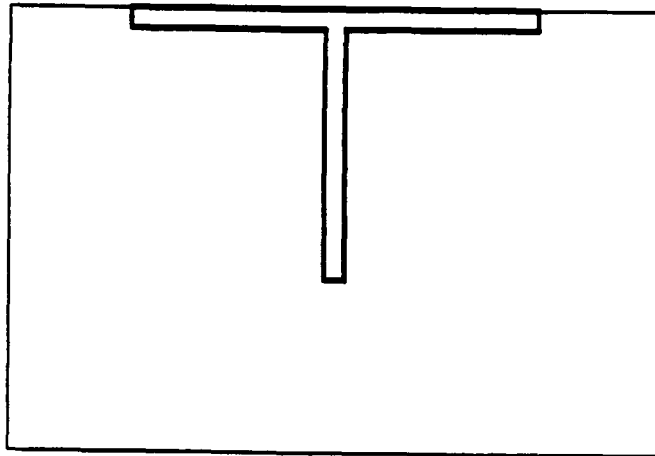


Torsion  
(even accidental  
minimum required)

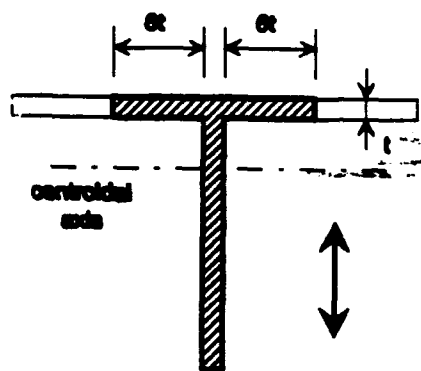
Non-Symmetrical



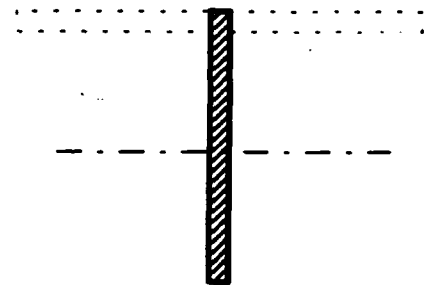
Monolithic Perpendicular Shear Walls



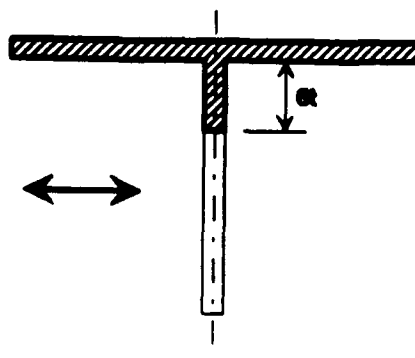
For N-S



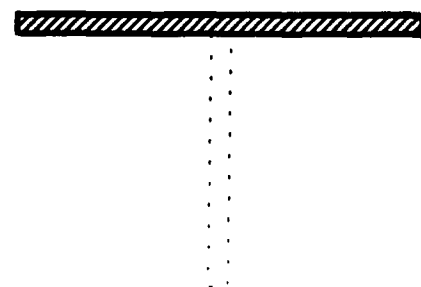
or



For E-W

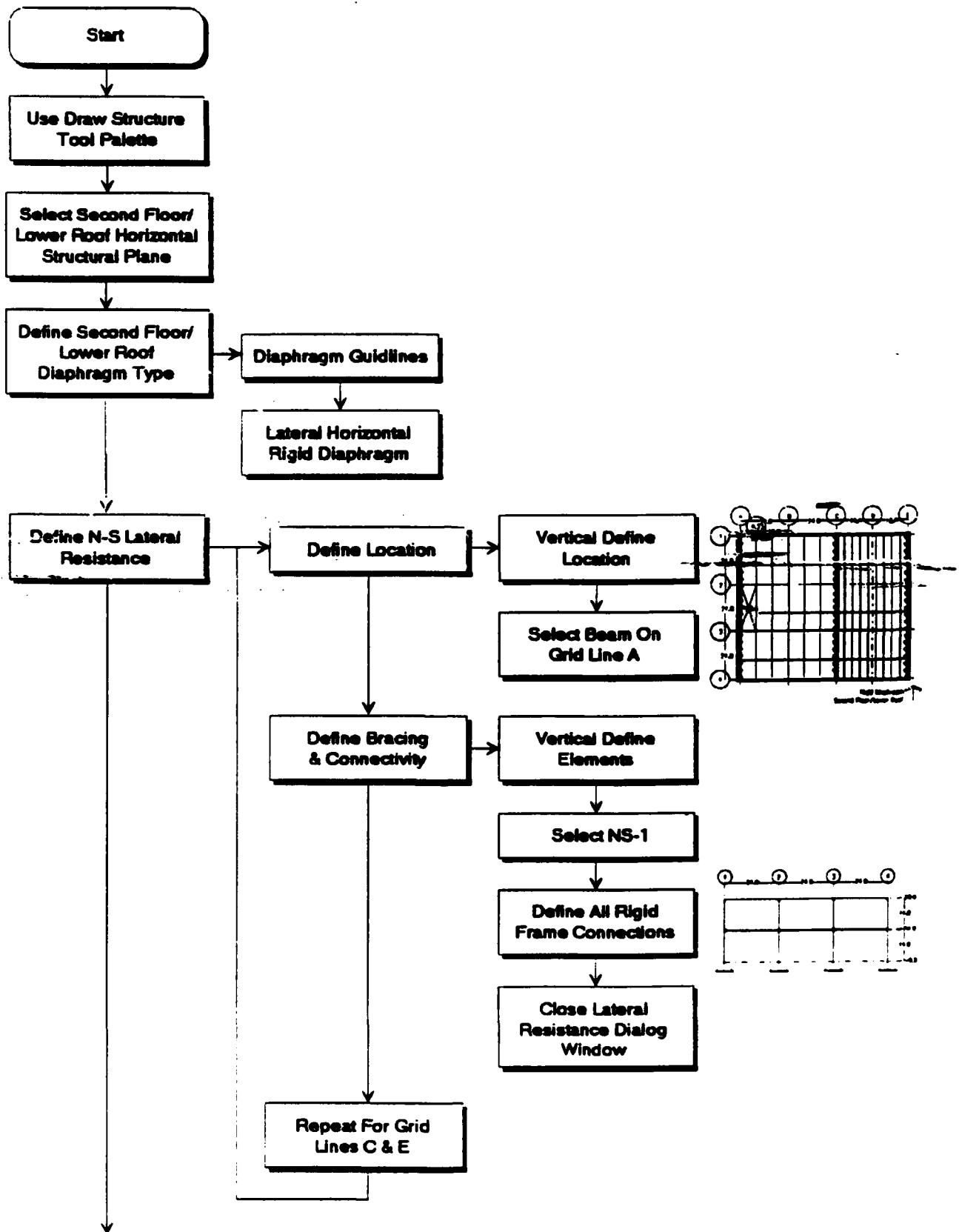


or

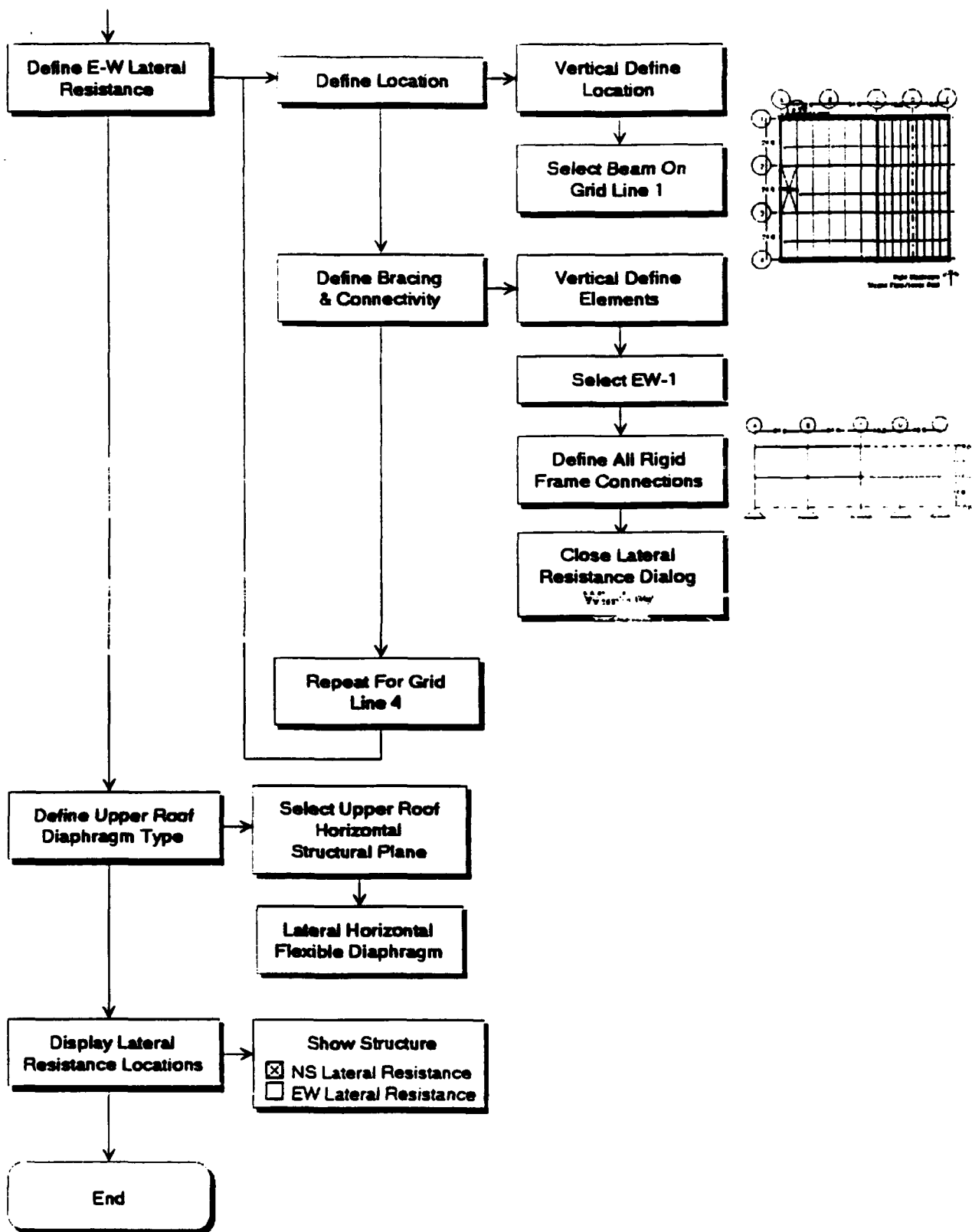


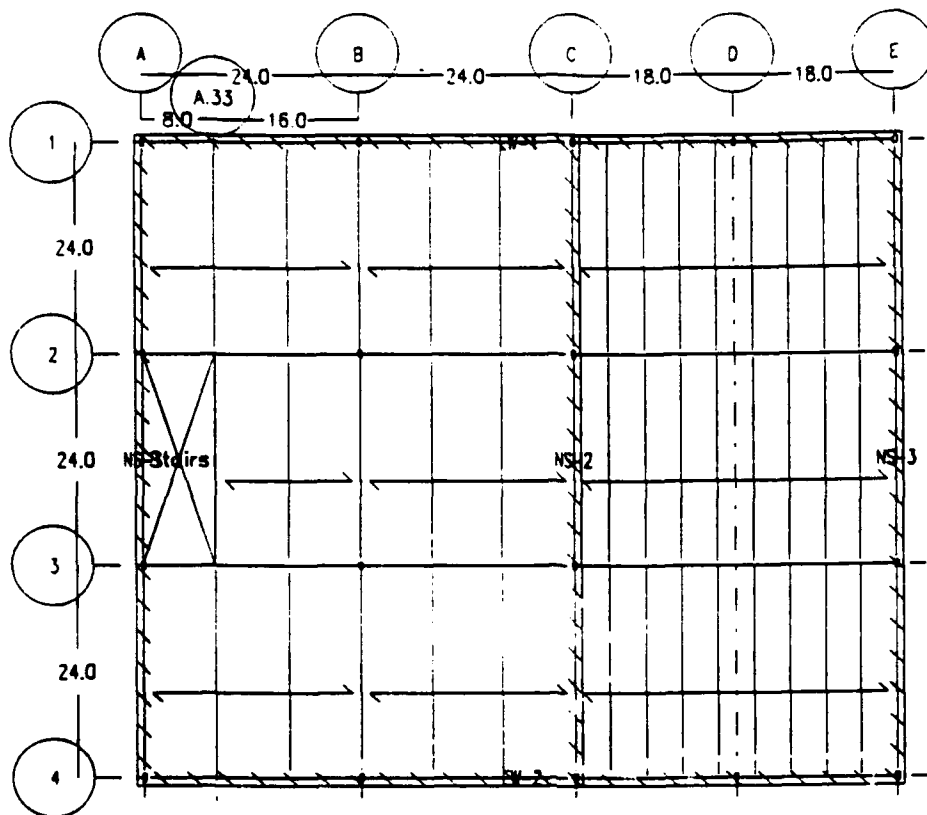


## Define Lateral Resistance

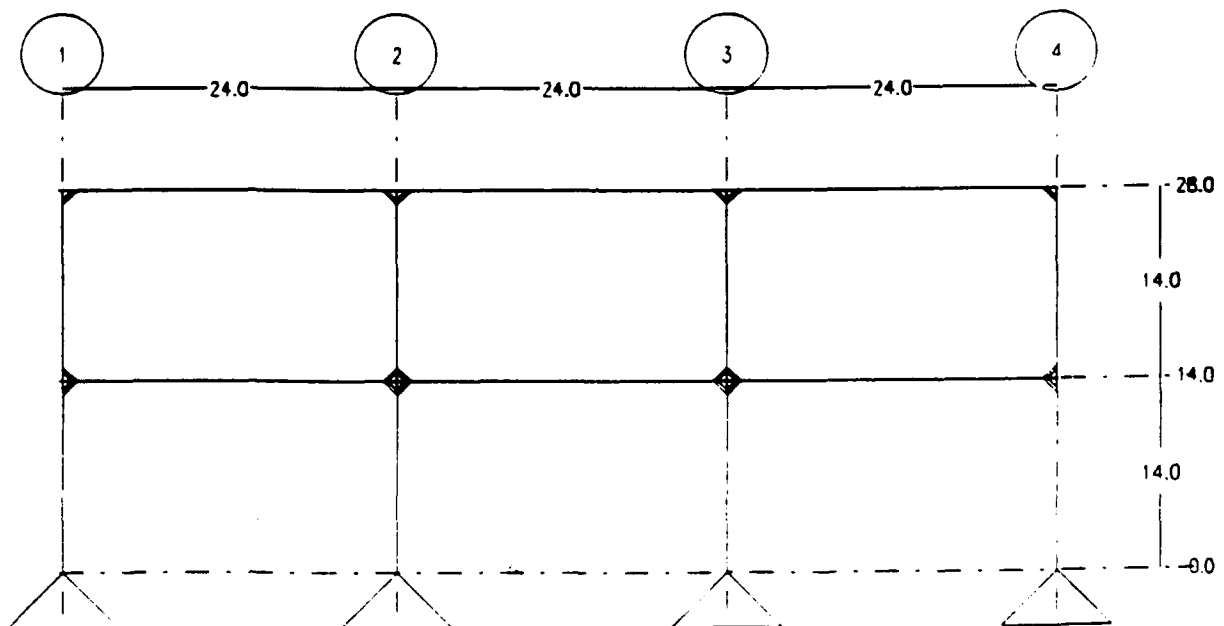


## Define Lateral Resistance





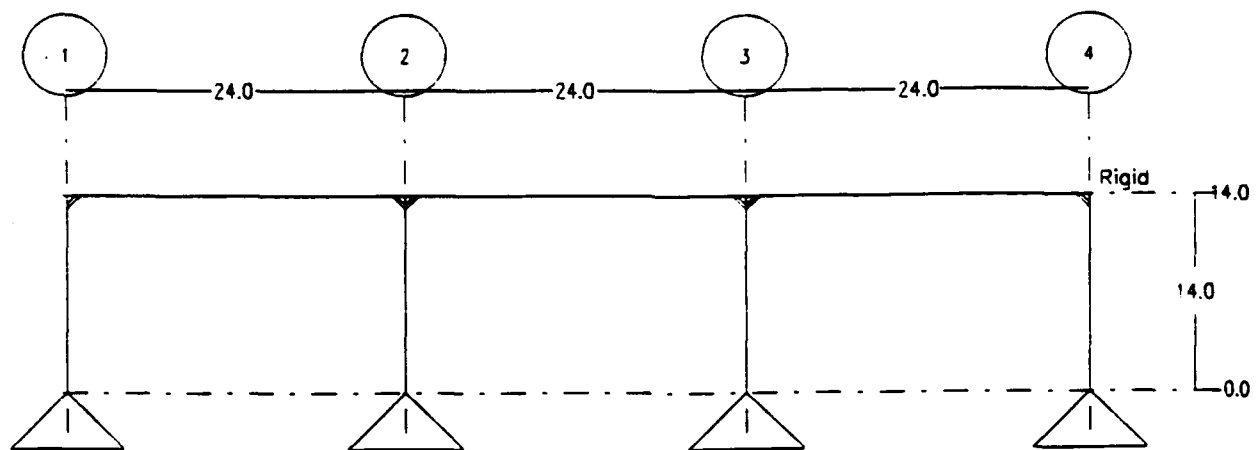
Rigid Diaphragm  
Second Floor/Lower Roof



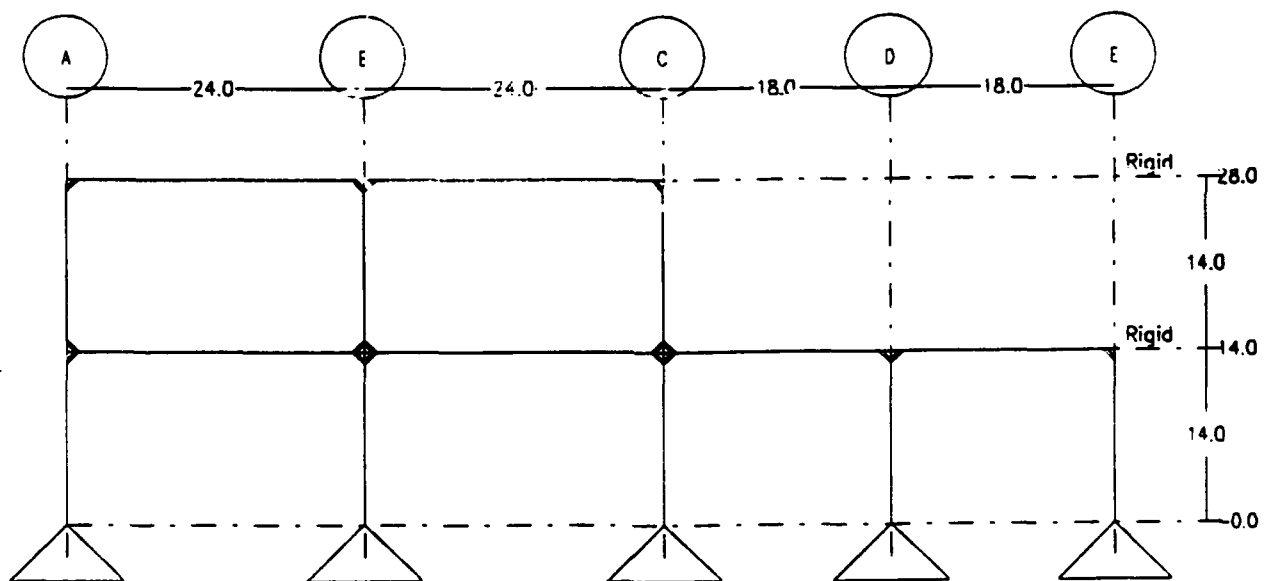
NS-1 & NS-2



# **Define Lateral Resistance**

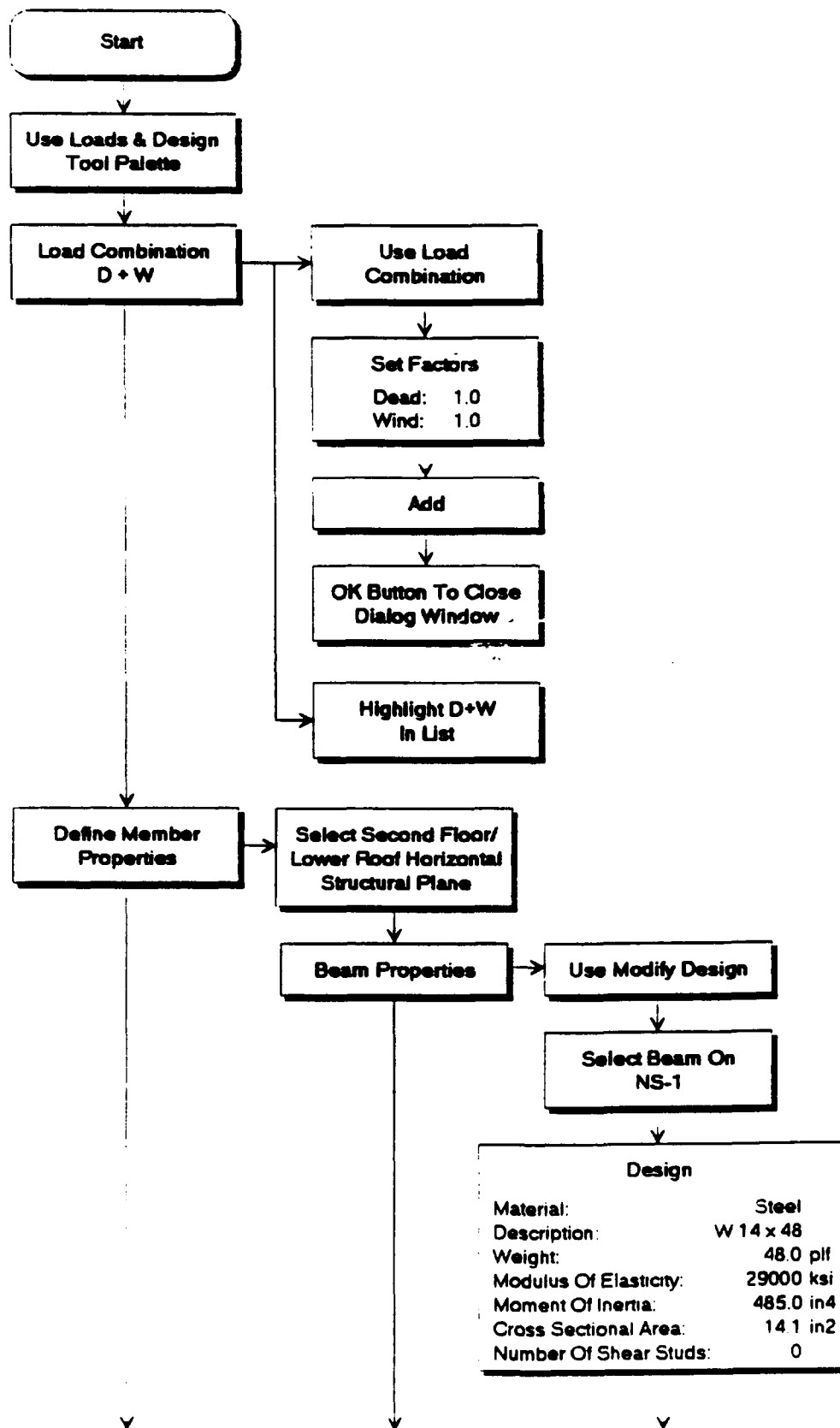


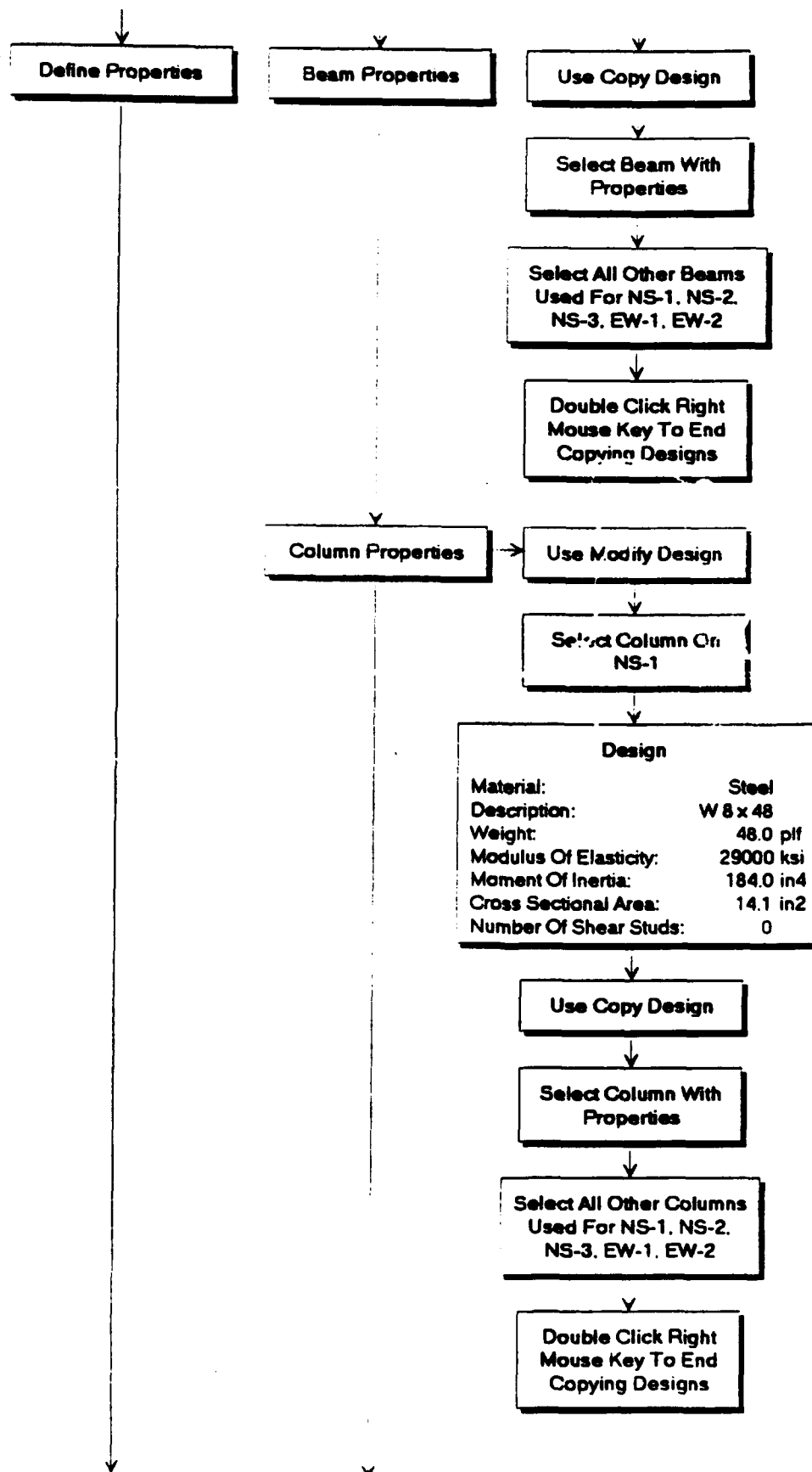
**NS-3**

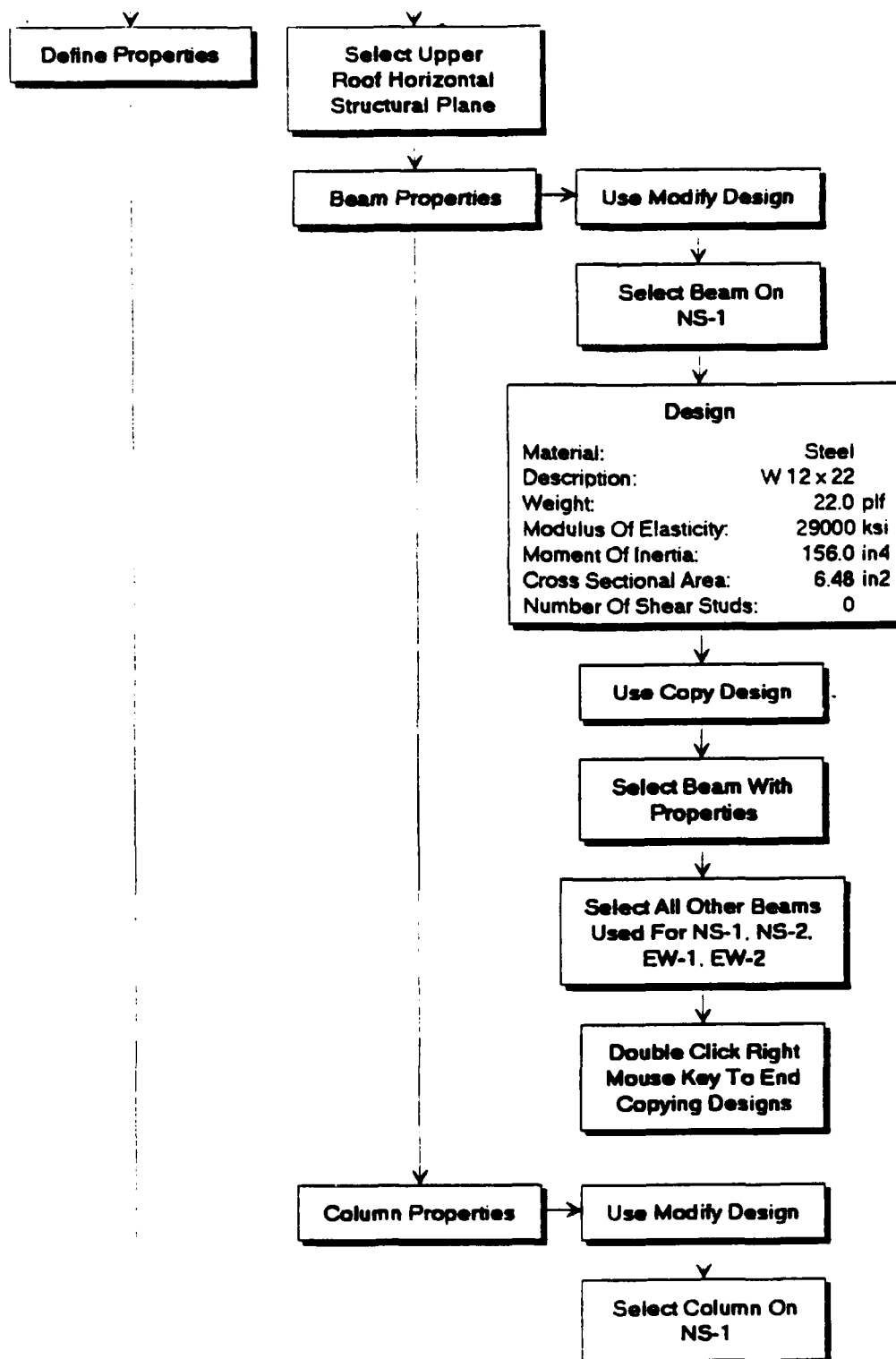


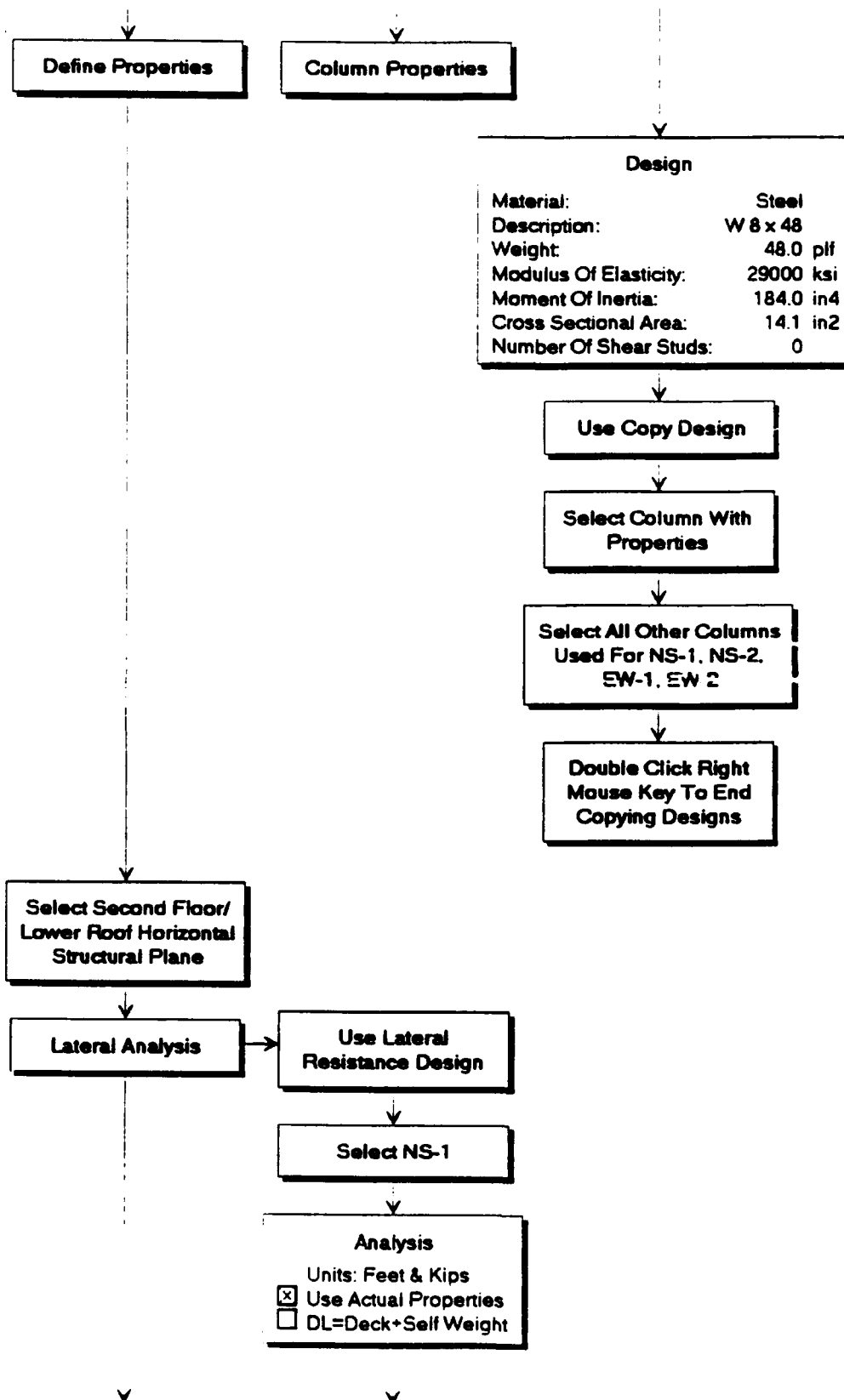
**EW-1 & EW-2**

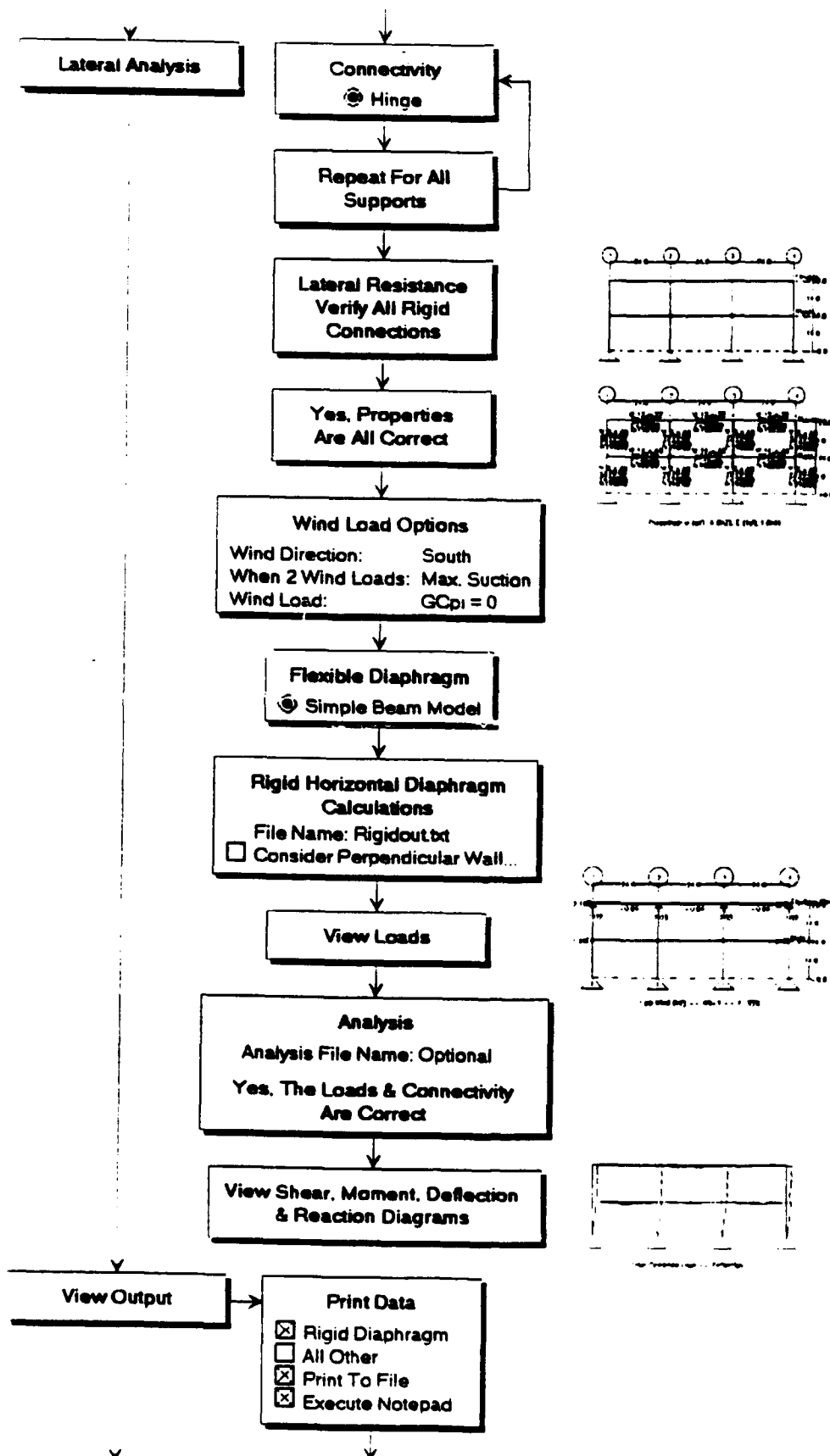
## Wind Lateral Analysis





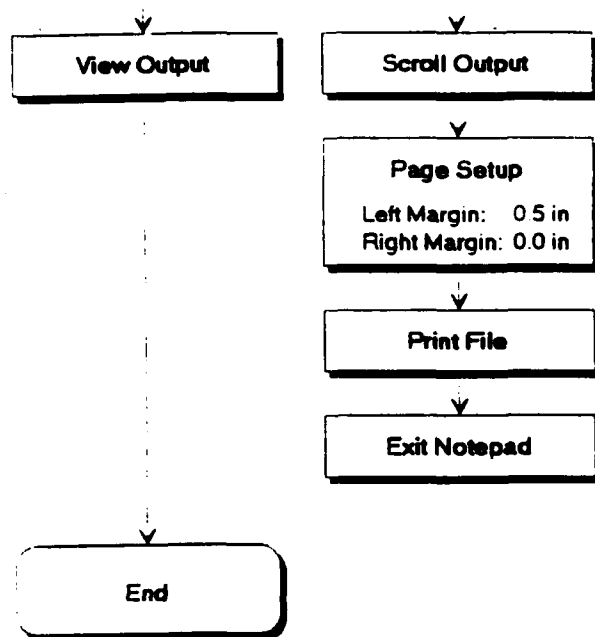




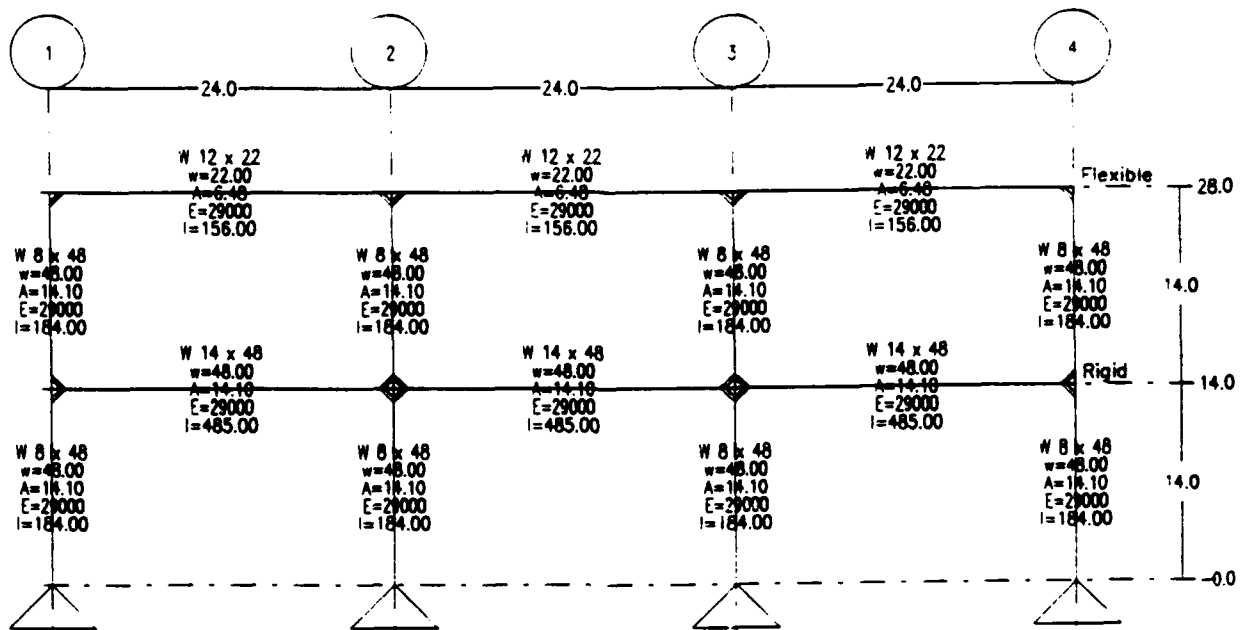


## Wind Lateral Analysis

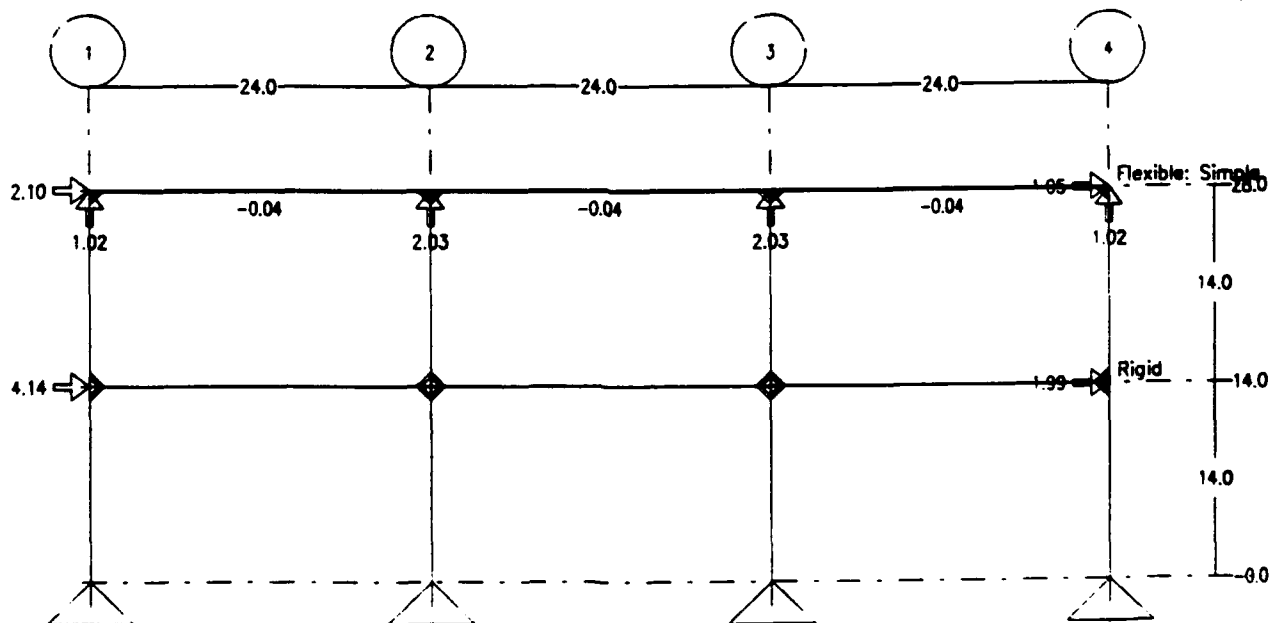
---



# Wind Lateral Analysis



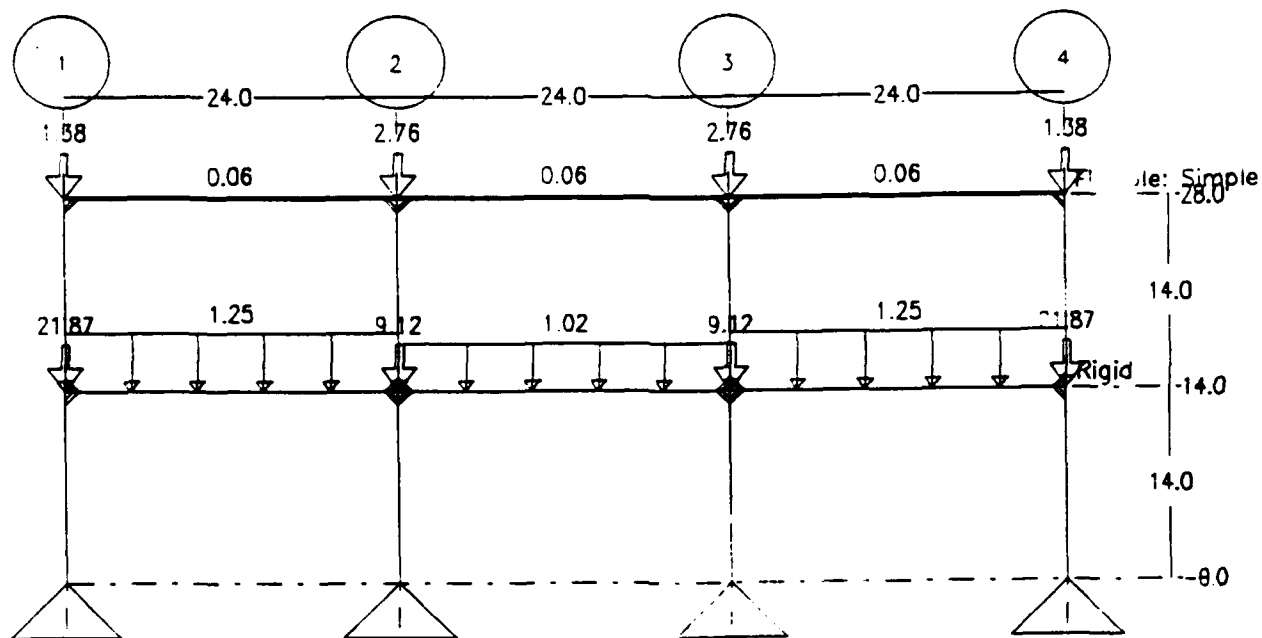
Properties: w (plf), A (in<sup>2</sup>), E (ksi), I (in<sup>4</sup>)



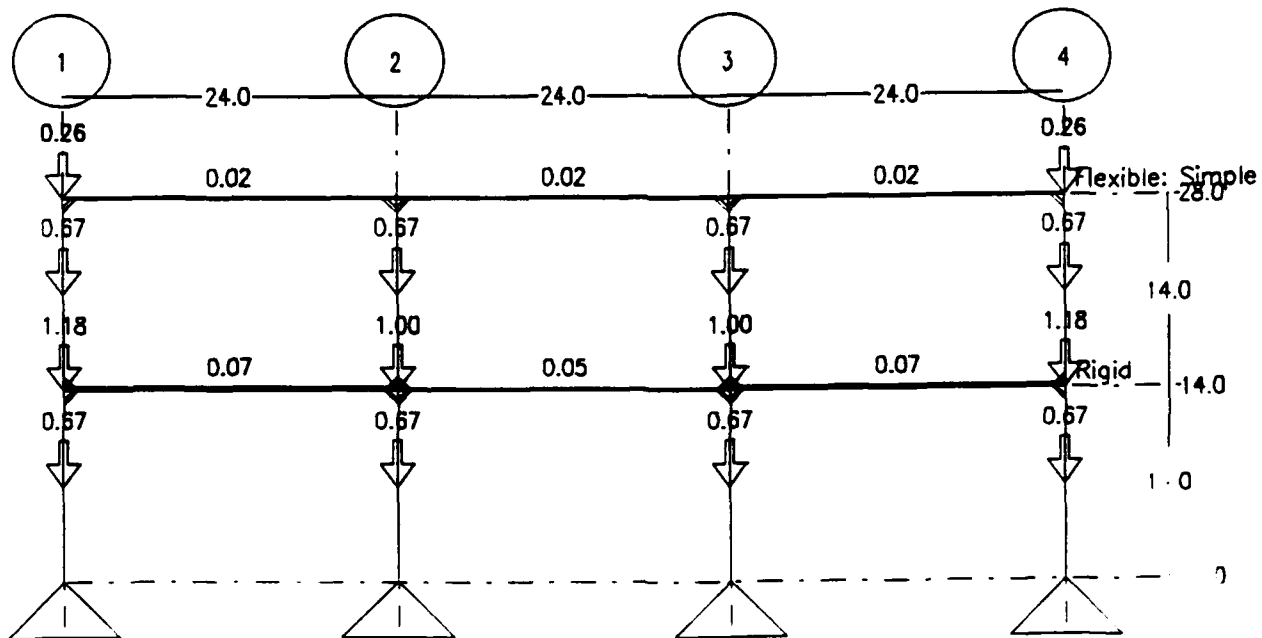
1.00 Wind (klf) -- NS-1 -- F, 32%



# Wind Lateral Analysis

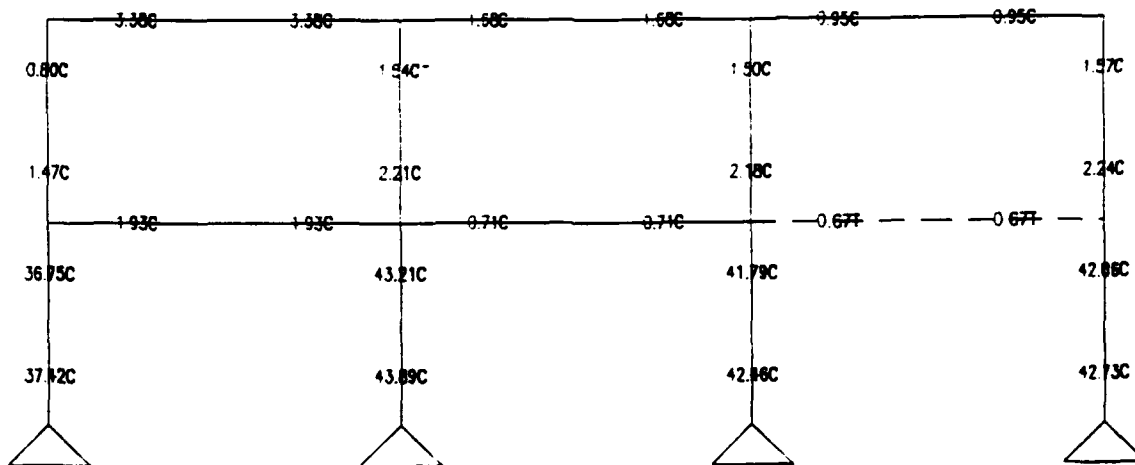


1.00 Superimposed dead (klf)

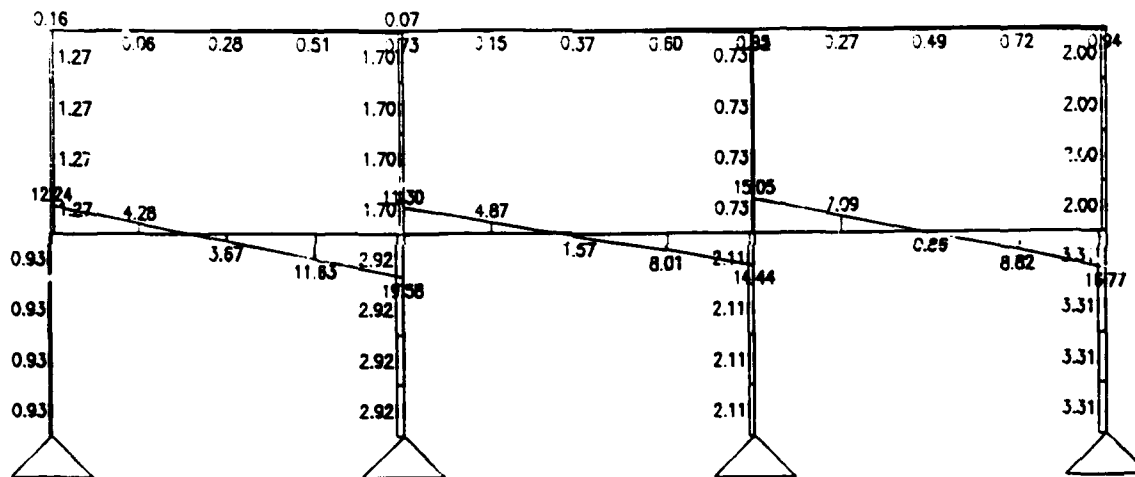


1.00 Dead (klf)

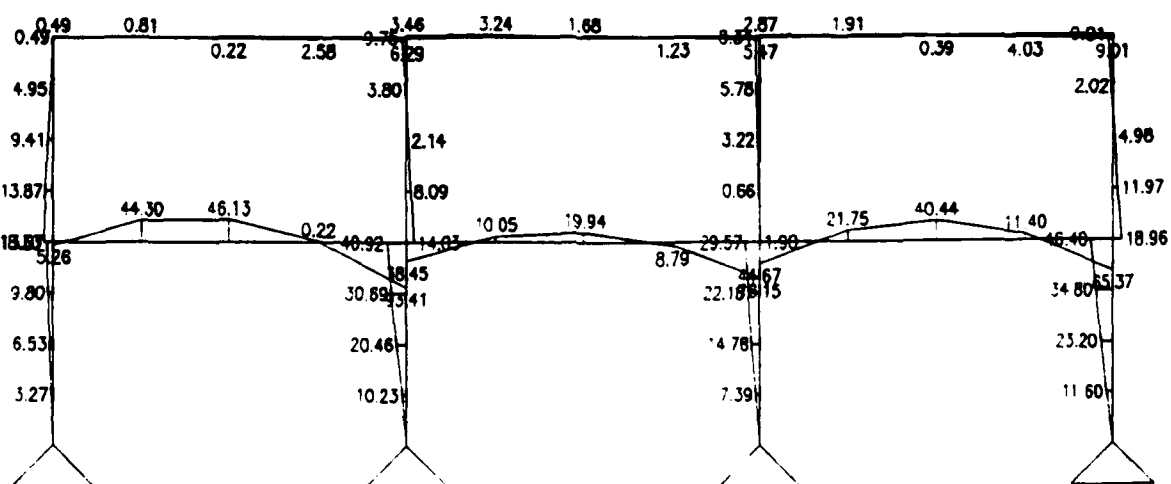
# Wind Lateral Analysis



Total Combined Load -- Axial (k)

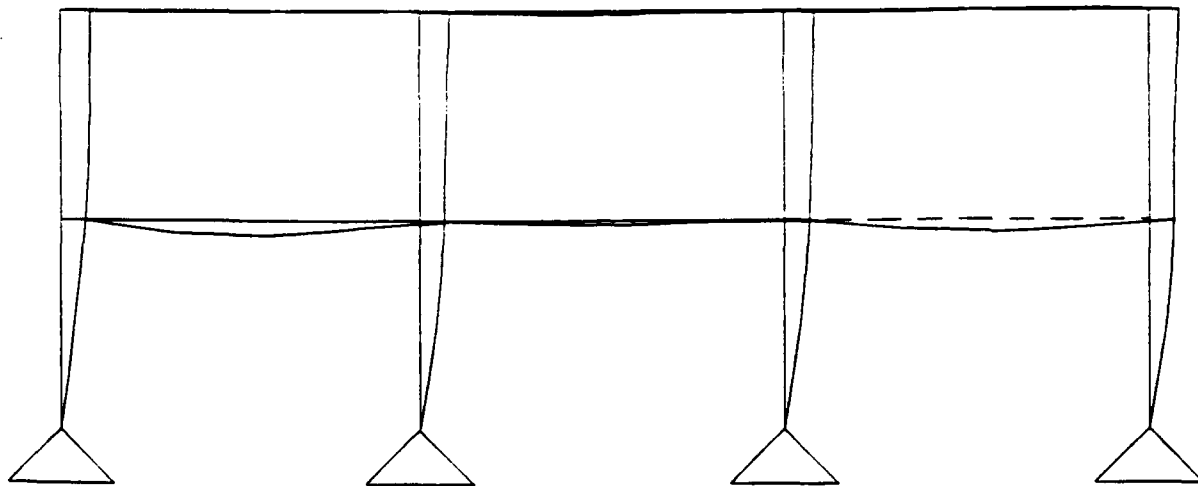


Total Combined Load -- Shear (k)

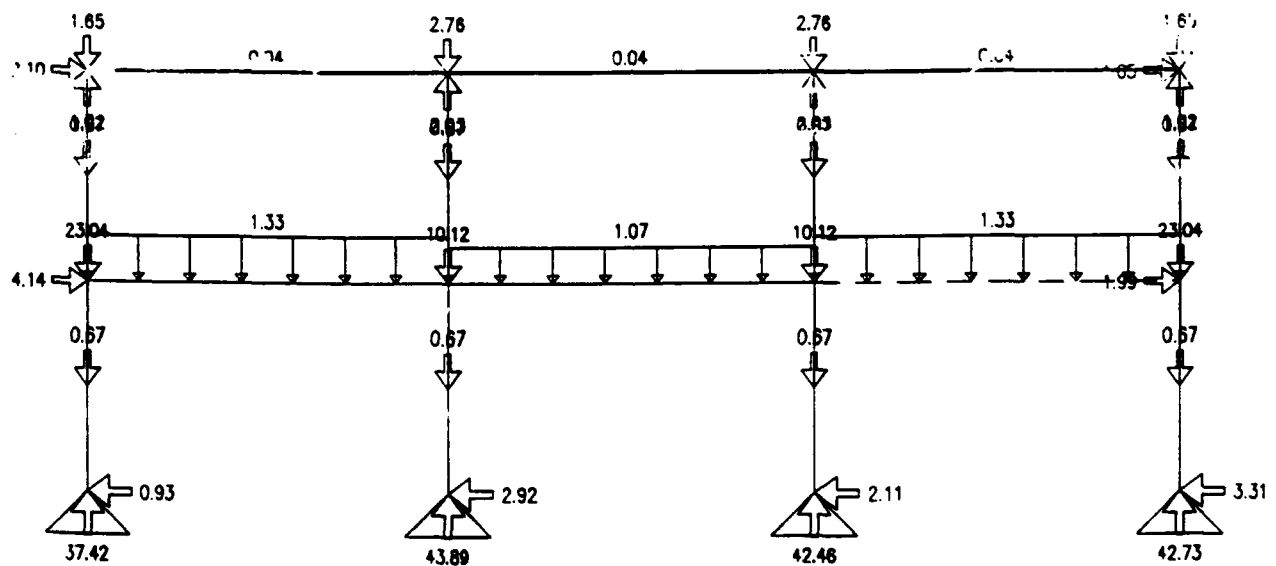


Total Combined Load -- Moment (kft)

# Wind Lateral Analysis



Total Combined Load -- Deflection



Total Combined Load -- Loads & Reactions (k)

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Kadford AAP  
 Time : Wed Feb 26, 1992 3:56 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Rigid Horizontal Diaphragm Calculations \*\*\*\*\*

Center of Rigidity

Name	h (ft)	I (ft <sup>4</sup> )	Av (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Deflection (in)	Rigidity	R/ sum(R)	x (ft)	R*x
NS-1	14.0	0	0	0.101	9.917	32.48%	0.8	8.264
NS-2	14.0	0	0	0.101	9.917	32.48%	48.8	484.294
NS-3	14.0	0	0	0.093	10.697	35.04%	84.8	907.432
Sum					30.531			1399.991

Centroid from lower left =  $\text{sum}(R*x)/\text{sum}(R)$  : 45.85 ft  
 Maximum dimension : 85.67 ft  
 Eccentricity (e) =  $\text{centroid} - (\text{max dimension})/2$  : 3.02 ft  
 e min =  $0.05 * \text{max. dimension}$  : 4.28 ft  
 Eccentricity (e) used for torsional analysis : 3.02 ft  
 e min considered only for seismic analysis.

Name	h (ft)	I (ft <sup>4</sup> )	Av (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Deflection (in)	Rigidity	R/ sum(R)	x (ft)	R*x
EW-1	14.0	0	0	0.078	12.793	50.00%	72.8	931.750
EW-2	14.0	0	0	0.078	12.793	50.00%	0.8	10.661
Sum					25.586			942.411

Centroid from lower left =  $\text{sum}(R*x)/\text{sum}(R)$  : 36.83 ft  
 Maximum dimension : 73.67 ft  
 Eccentricity (e) =  $\text{centroid} - (\text{max dimension})/2$  : 0.00 ft  
 e min =  $0.05 * \text{max. dimension}$  : 3.68 ft  
 Eccentricity (e) used for torsional analysis : 0.00 ft  
 e min considered only for seismic analysis.

Assumptions used:

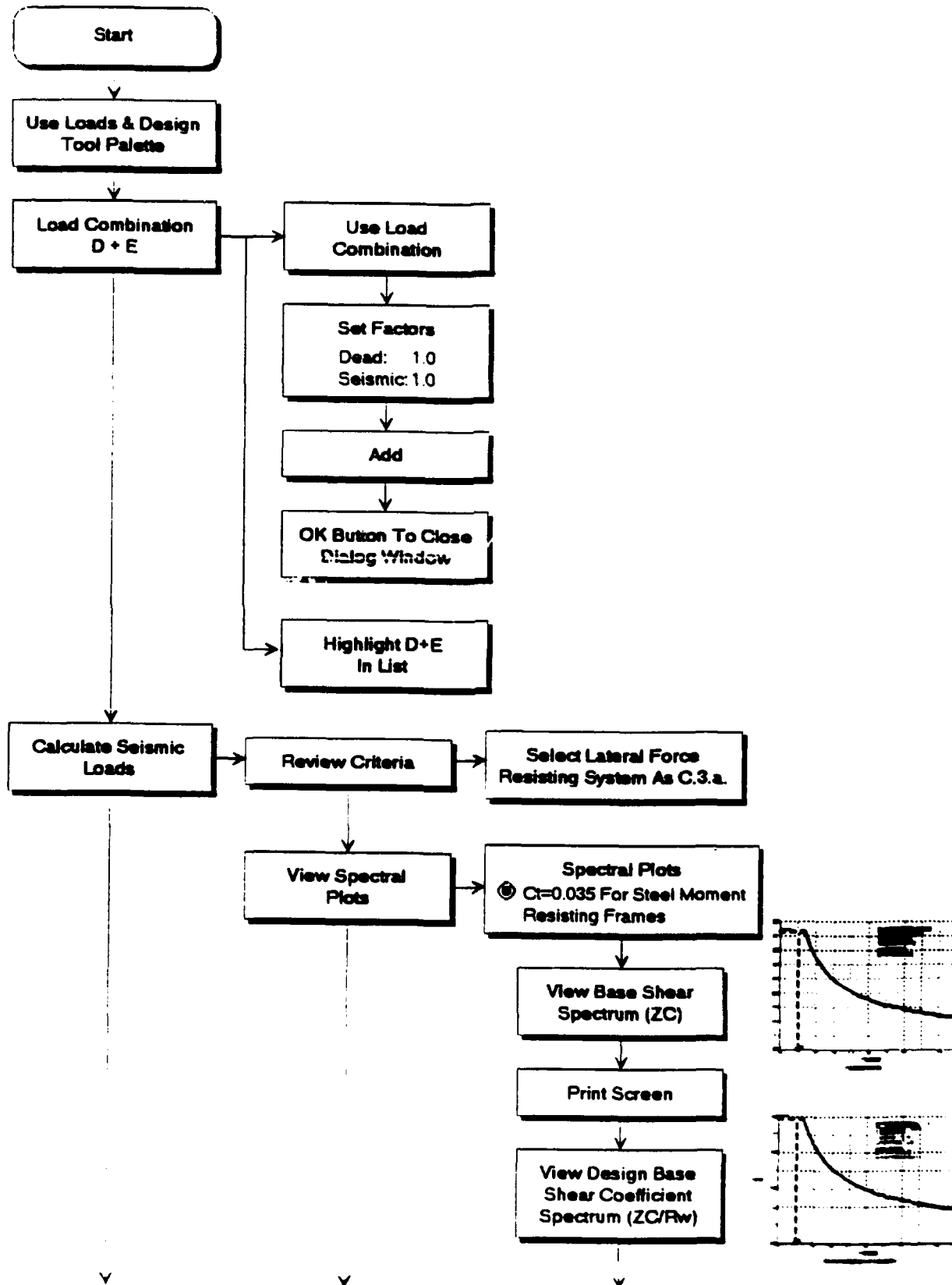
Deflections calculated by applying a 1 kip load.

Name	h (ft)	Rigidity	dx (ft)	R*dx	R*dx*dx	R*dx/ sum(R*dx*dx)
NS-1	14.0	9.917	45.0	446.467	20101.310	0.00641
NS-2	14.0	9.917	3.0	29.543	88.007	0.00042
NS-3	14.0	10.697	39.0	416.944	16252.029	0.00599
EW-1	14.0	12.793	36.0	460.545	16579.613	0.00662
EW-2	14.0	12.793	36.0	460.545	16579.613	0.00662
Sum					69600.573	

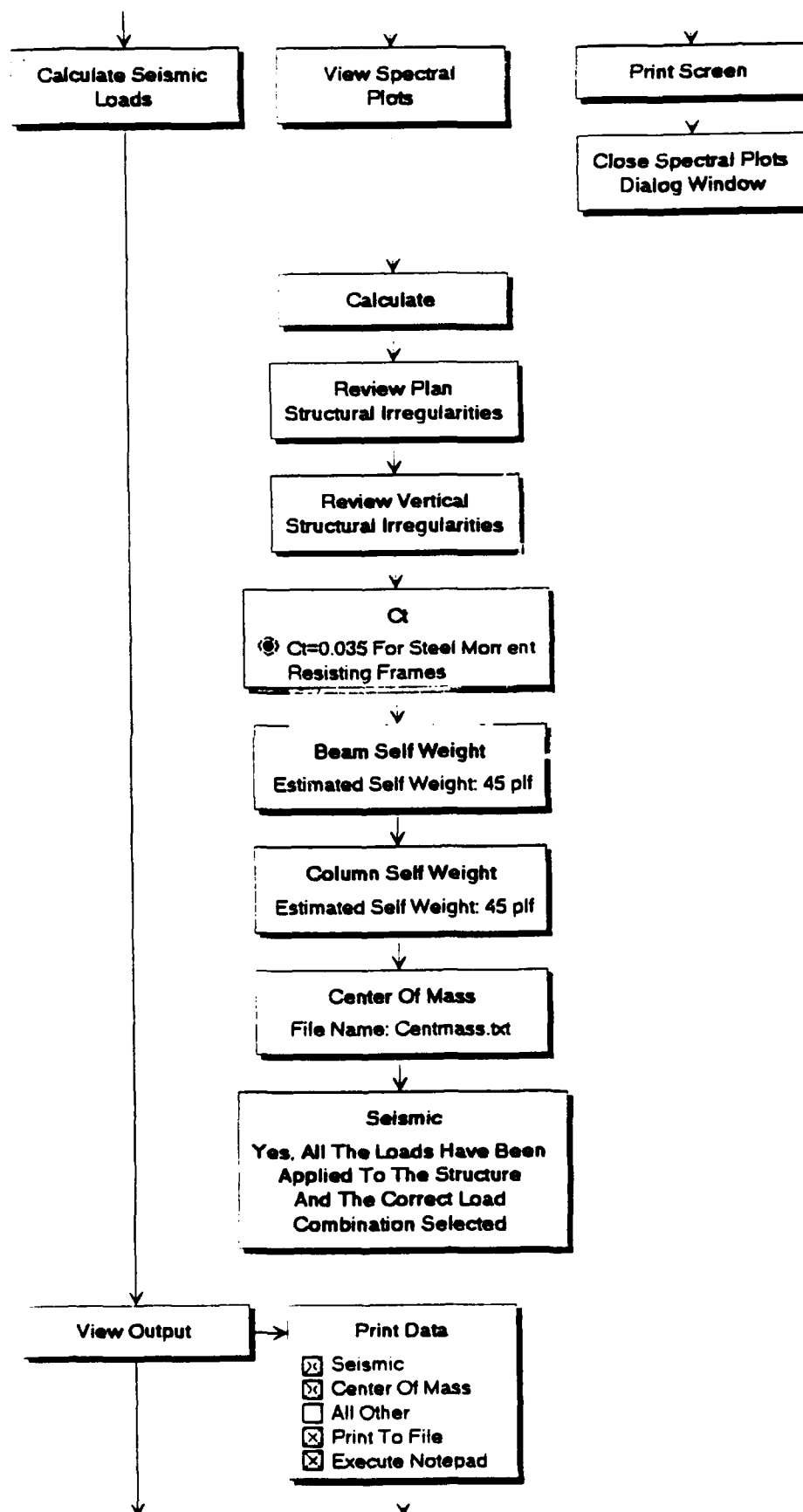
Shear distribution :  $F_v = V * R / \text{sum}(R)$   
 Torsional moment :  $M_t = V * e$   
 Torsional component :  $F_t = M_t * R * dx / \text{sum}(R * dx * dx)$   
 Total shear to element:  $F_{\text{total}} = F_v + F_t$

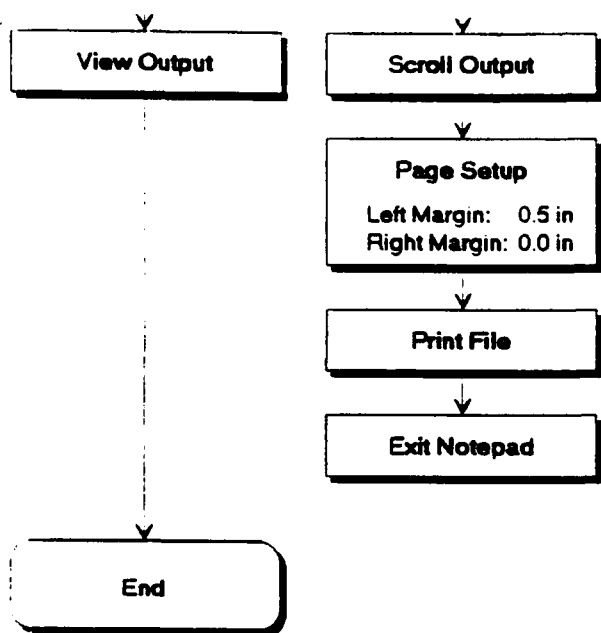


## Seismic Loads



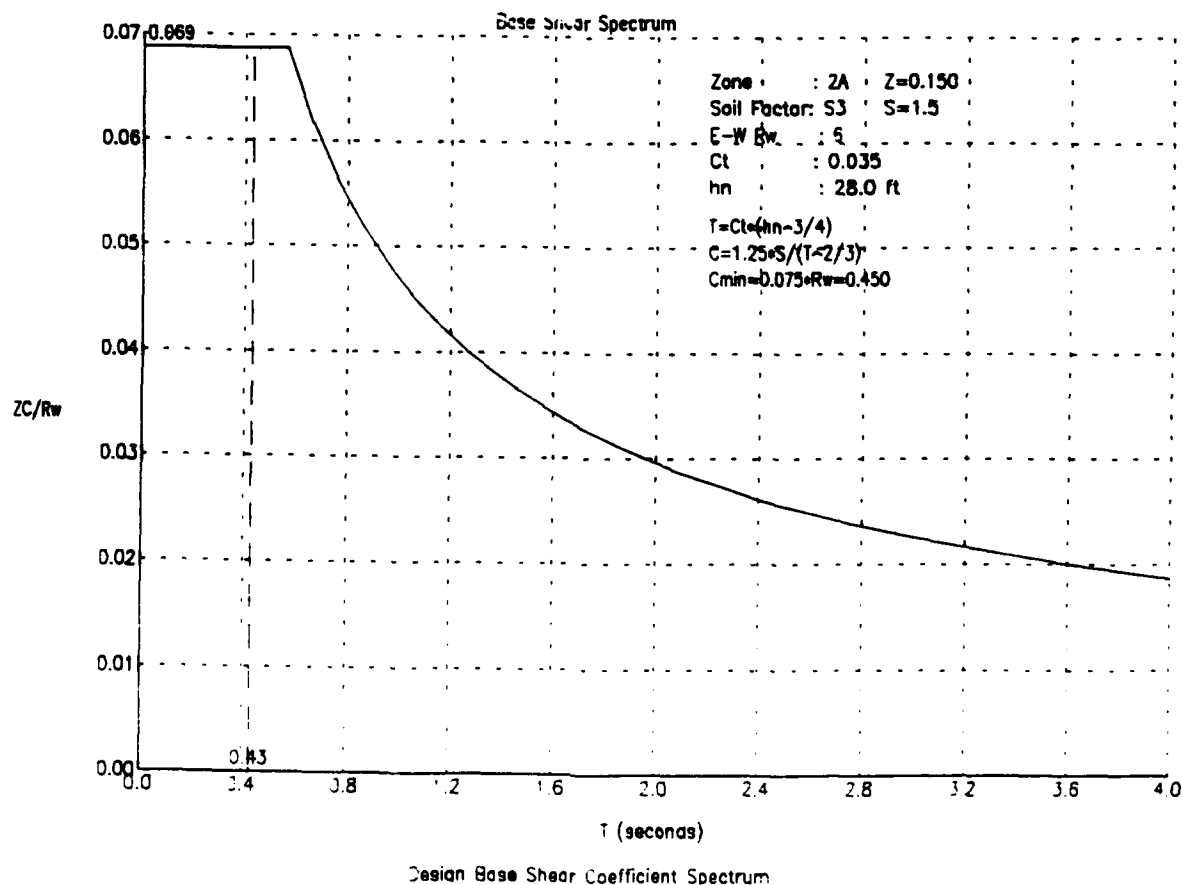
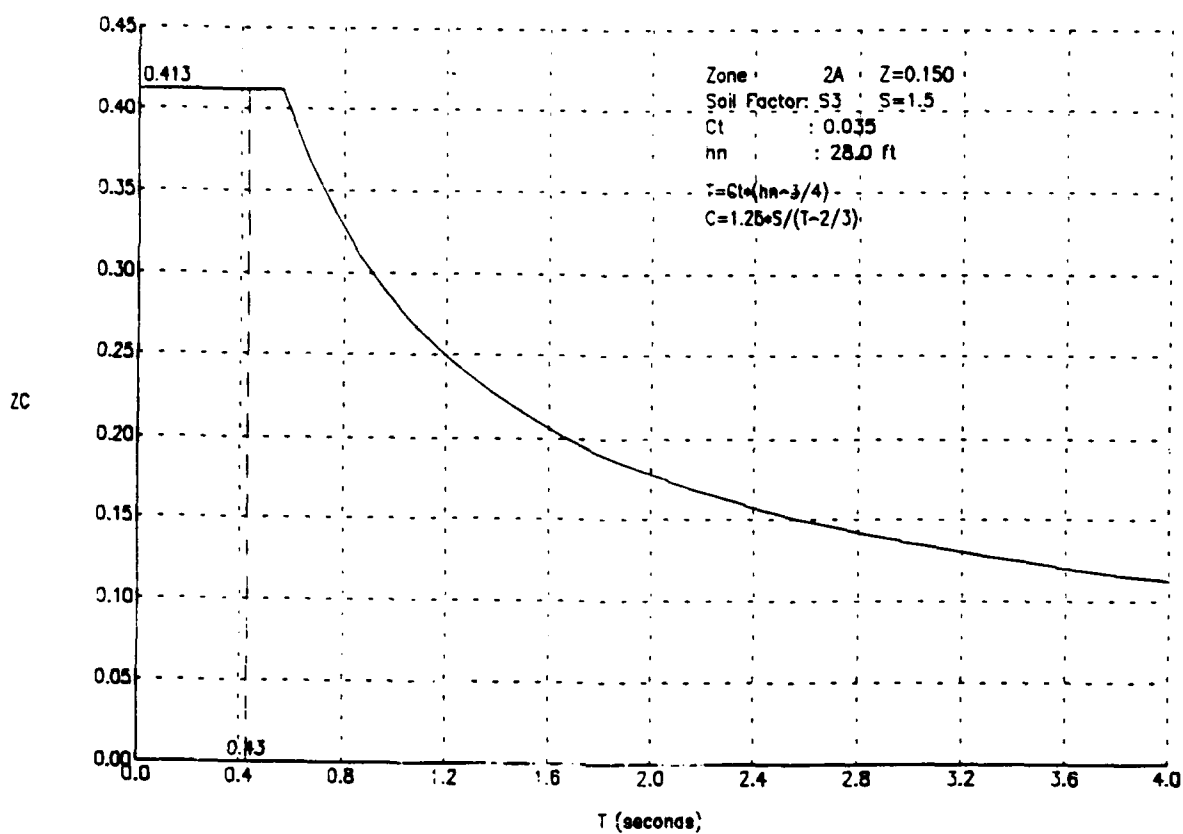
## Seismic Loads











# Seismic Loads

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Seismic Code: TM 5-809-10 1991  
 Time : Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:40 PM

## \*\*\*\*\* Seismic Analysis \*\*\*\*\*

3. Upper Roof : 194.9 k  
 2. Second Floor/Lower Roof : 686.9 k  
 -----  
 Total Building Weight (W) : 881.7 k

## \*\*\*\*\* N - S and E - W \*\*\*\*\*

Zone: 2A: Z = 0.150  
 Importance Category: IV: I = 1.00  
 Soil Factor: S3: S = 1.5  
 System: C3a: R<sub>w</sub> = 6  
 C<sub>t</sub> = 0.035  
 h<sub>n</sub> = 28.0 ft  
 T = C<sub>t</sub>\*h<sub>n</sub><sup>3/4</sup> = 0.43 sec  
 C = 1.25\*S/T<sup>2/3</sup> = 3.29 > 2.75  
 C = 2.75  
 C/R<sub>w</sub> = 0.458 > 0.075  
 W = 881.7 k  
 V = Z\*I\*C\*W/R<sub>w</sub>

+-----+  
 | V = 60.6 k |  
 +-----+

T < C / sec

+-----+  
 | C = 0.0 k |  
 +-----+

+-----+  
 | V-F<sub>t</sub> = 60.6 k |  
 +-----+

Level	h (ft)	Floor to Floor h (ft)	w (k)	sum(w) (k)	w*h (kft)	w*h/ sum(w*h) F <sub>t</sub> =	F (k)	sum(F) V (k)
3	28.0		195		5457	0.362	21.9	
		14.0		195				21.9
2	14.0		687		9616	0.638	38.7	
		14.0		882				60.6
1	0.0							
Sum			882		15073	1.000	60.6	

Level	h (ft)	Floor to Floor h (ft)	w (k)	sum(w) (k)	sum(F) V (k)	OTM (kft)	sum(OTM) (kft)	F <sub>t</sub> +sum(F) / sum(w)
3	28.0		195					
		14.0		195	21.9	307		0.113
2	14.0		687				307	
		14.0		882	60.6	849		0.069
1	0.0						1156	
Sum			882				1156	

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Time : Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:40 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Center Of Mass \*\*\*\*\*

-----  
 Upper Roof -- 28.00 ft  
 -----

Name	Weight (k)	NS (ft)	NS*Weight (kft)	EW (ft)	EW*Weight (kft)
Exterior Wall	36.9	36.8	1358.9	0.8	30.7
Exterior Wall	24.6	0.8	20.5	24.8	610.8
Exterior Wall	36.9	36.8	1358.9	48.8	1801.6
Exterior Wall	24.6	72.8	1791.4	24.8	610.8
Upper Roof	49.8	36.8	1833.1	24.8	1235.9
Beam Self Weight	18.4	36.8	676.3	24.8	455.9
Column Self Weight	3.8	36.8	139.2	24.8	93.9
Sum	194.9		7178.2		4839.6

N-S Center Of Mass: 36.83 ft  
 E-W Center Of Mass: 24.83 ft

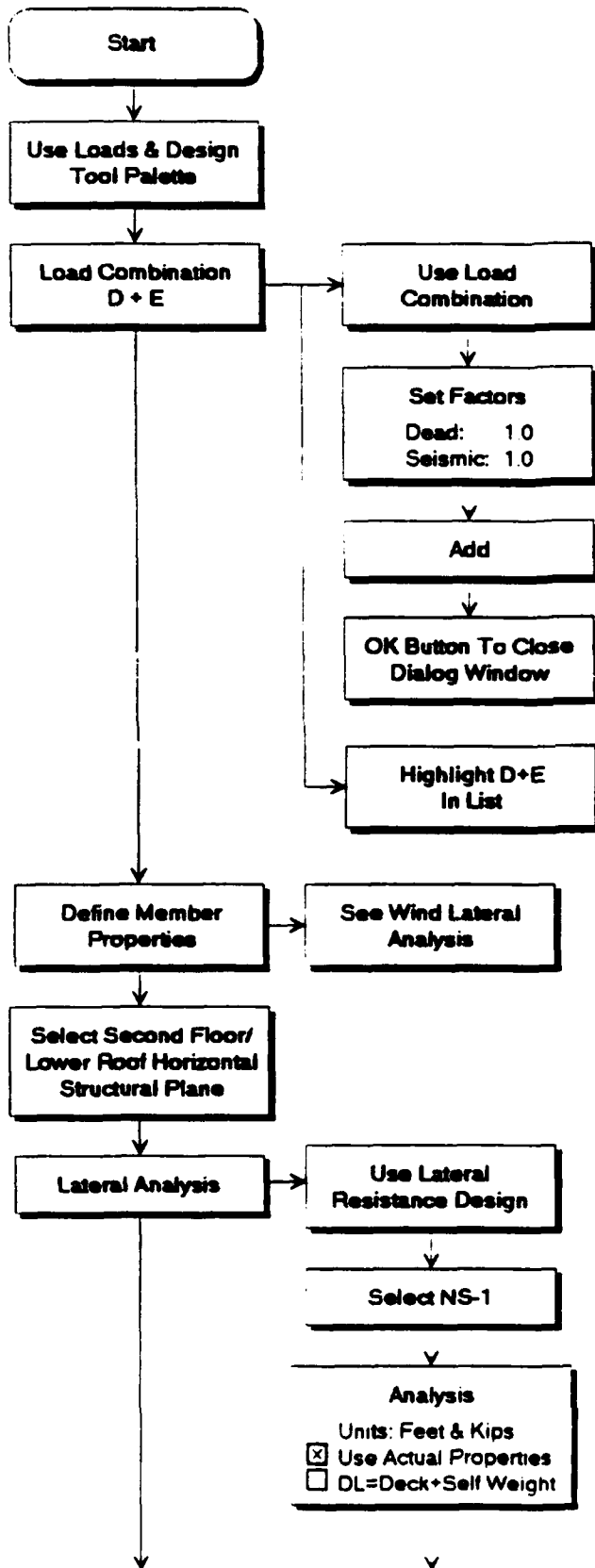
-----  
 Second Floor/Lower Roof -- 14.00 ft  
 -----

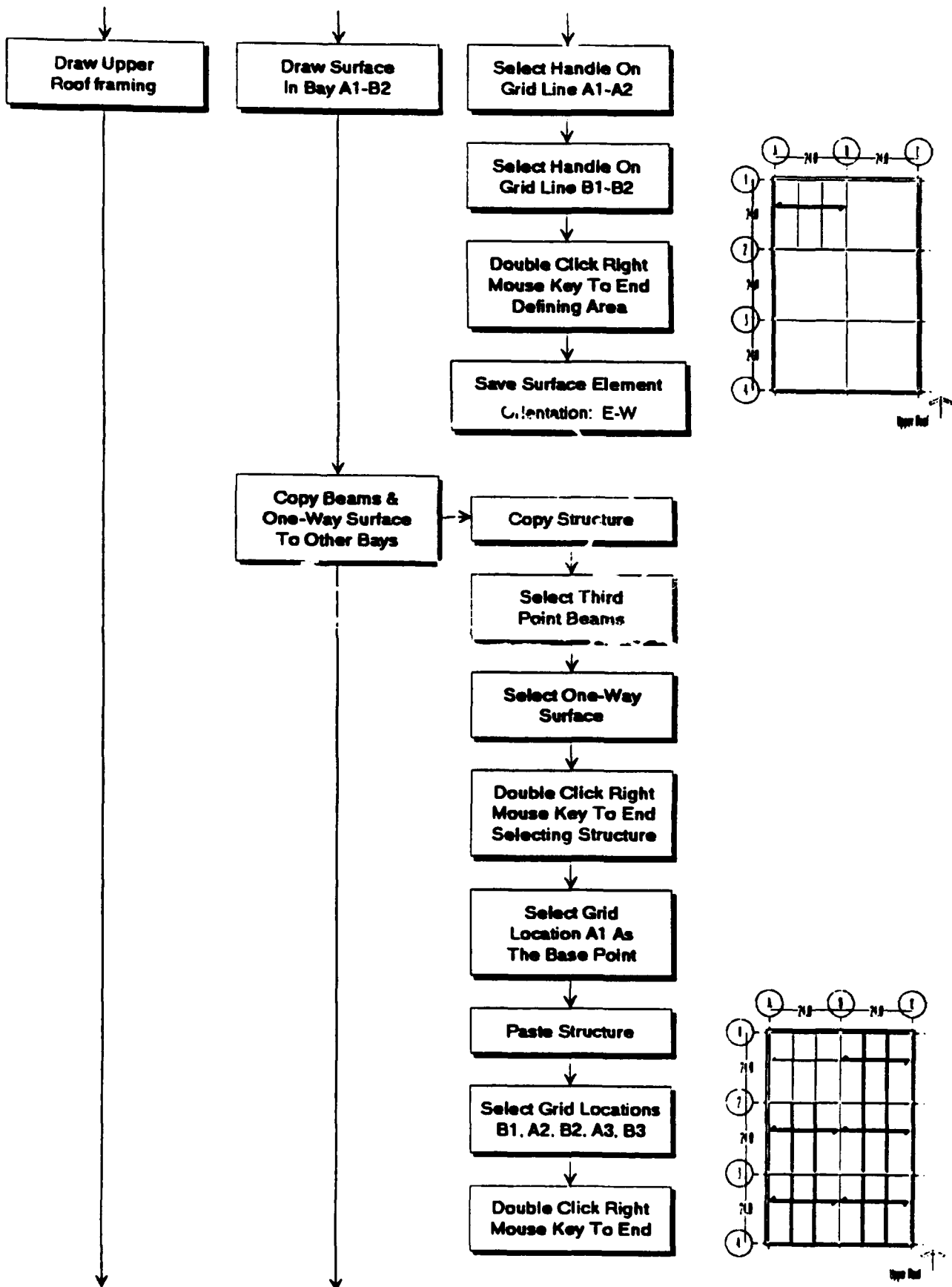
Name	Weight (k)	NS (ft)	NS*Weight (kft)	EW (ft)	EW*Weight (kft)
Second Floor	72.9	12.8	933.1	24.8	1809.5
Second Floor	60.7	36.8	2236.5	28.8	1750.8
Second Floor	72.9	60.8	4432.6	24.8	1809.5
Lower Roof	123.6	36.8	4554.0	66.8	8263.2
Exterior Wall	73.8	36.8	2717.8	0.8	61.5
Exterior Wall	24.6	0.8	20.5	24.8	610.8
Exterior Wall	36.9	36.8	1358.9	48.8	1801.6
Exterior Wall	24.6	72.8	1791.4	24.8	610.8
Parapet	9.9	0.8	8.3	66.8	662.1
Parapet	19.8	36.8	729.8	84.8	1680.9
Parapet	9.9	72.8	721.6	66.8	662.1
Beam Self Weight	24.8	36.8	914.9	36.2	899.9
Column Self Weight	5.7	36.8	208.8	36.2	205.4
Exterior Wall	43.0	0.8	35.9	42.8	1843.6
Exterior Wall	36.9	36.8	1358.9	84.8	3129.7
Exterior Wall	43.0	72.8	3134.9	42.8	1843.6
Column Self Weight	3.8	36.8	139.2	24.8	93.9
Sum	686.9		25299.0		27738.8

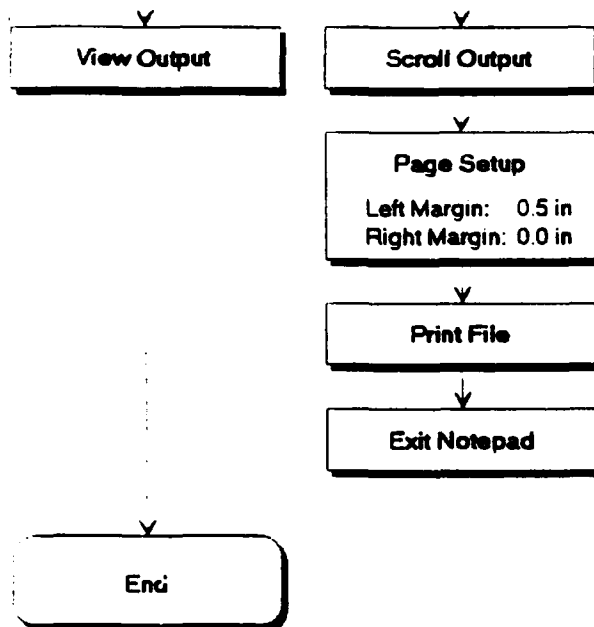
N-S Center Of Mass: 36.83 ft  
 E-W Center Of Mass: 40.39 ft



## Seismic Lateral Analysis

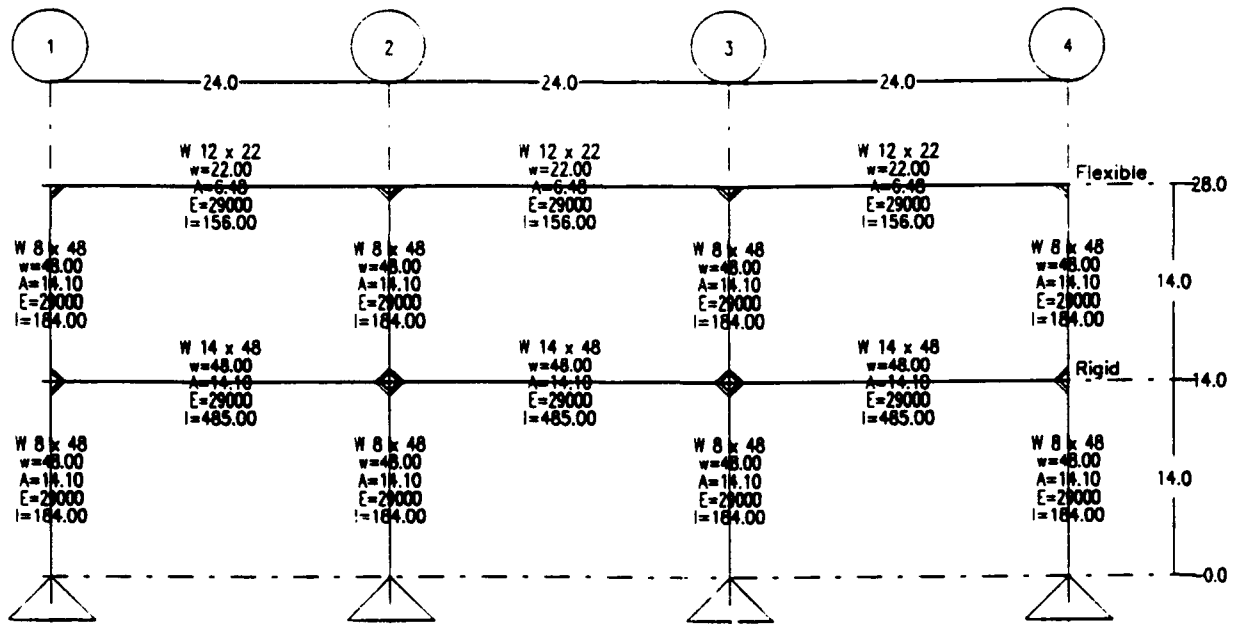




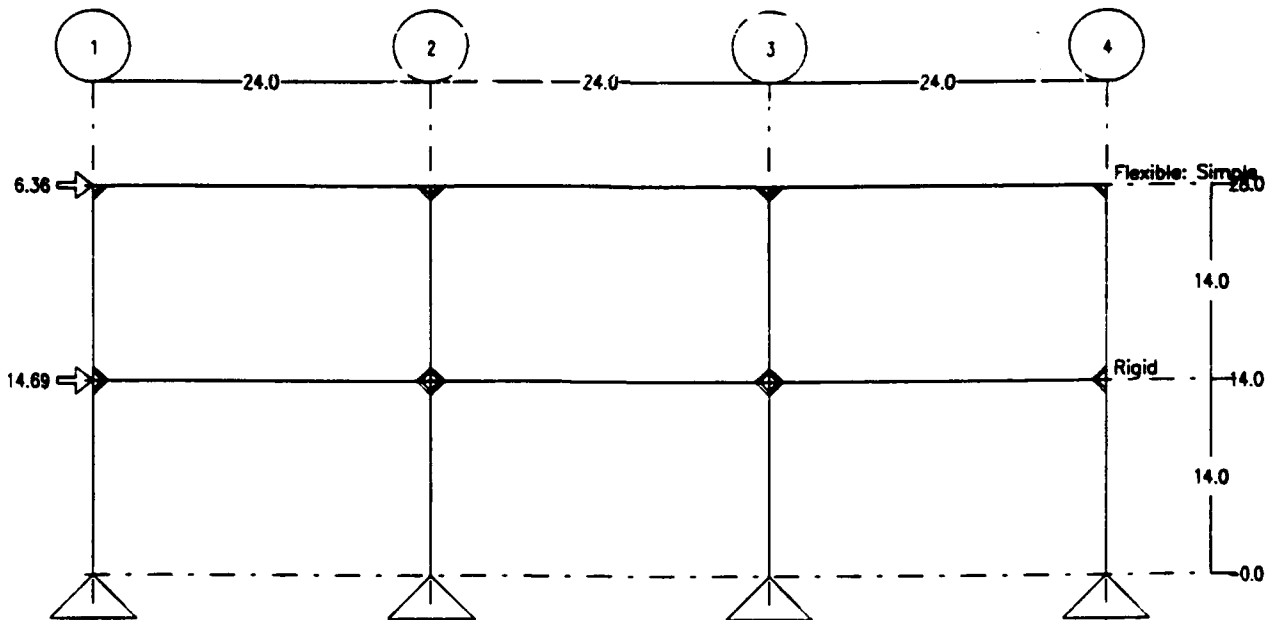






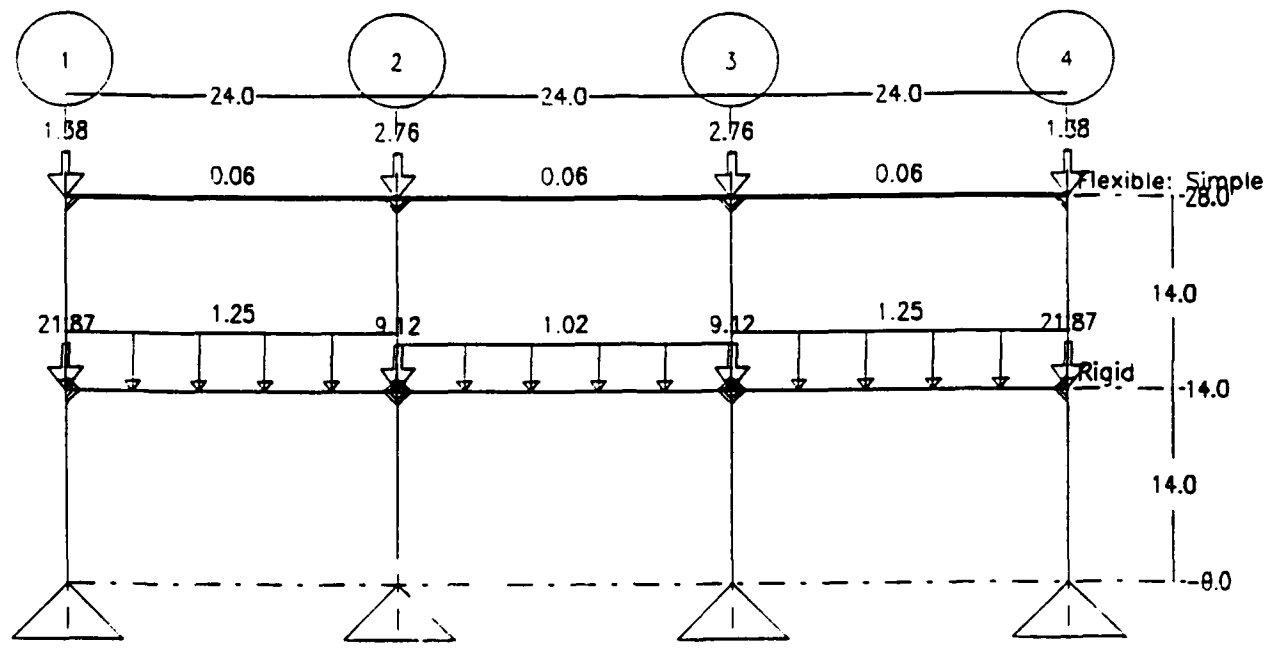


Properties: w (plf), A (in<sup>2</sup>), E (ksi), I (in<sup>4</sup>)

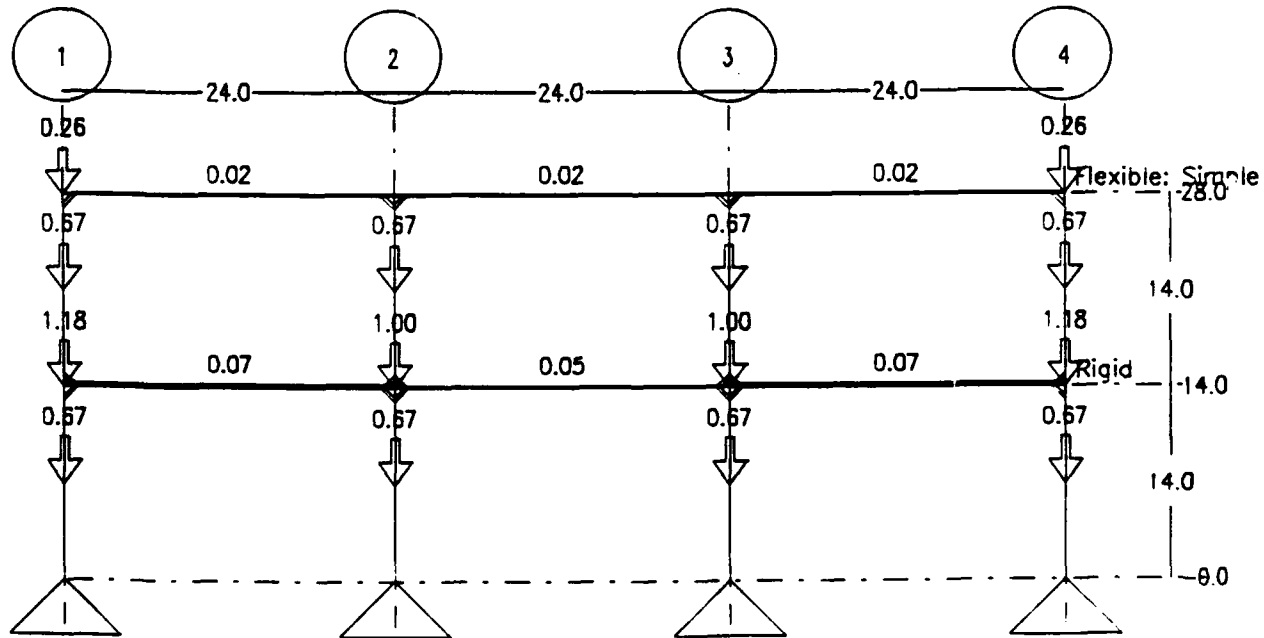


1.00 Seismic (klf) -- NS-1 -- F, 32%

**Seismic Lateral Analysis**

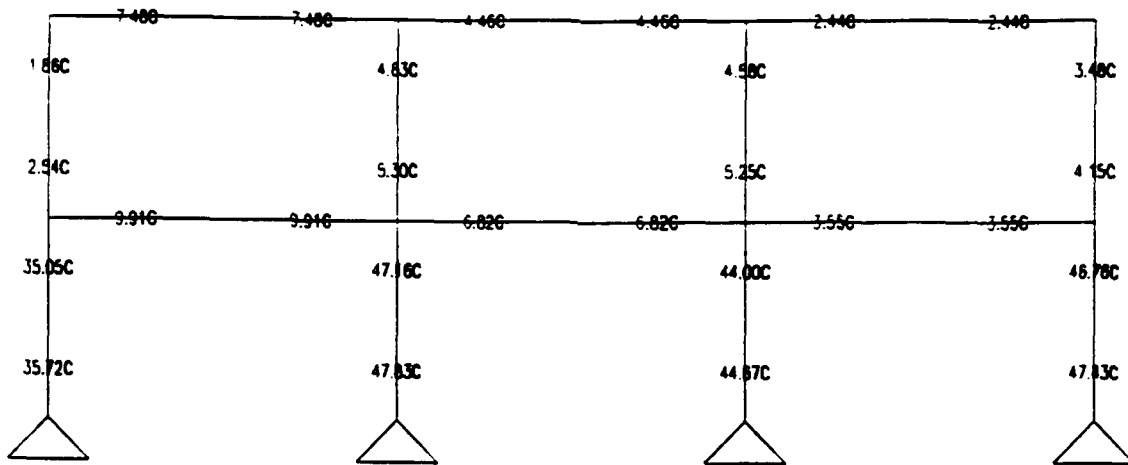


1.00 Superimposed Dead (k/lf)

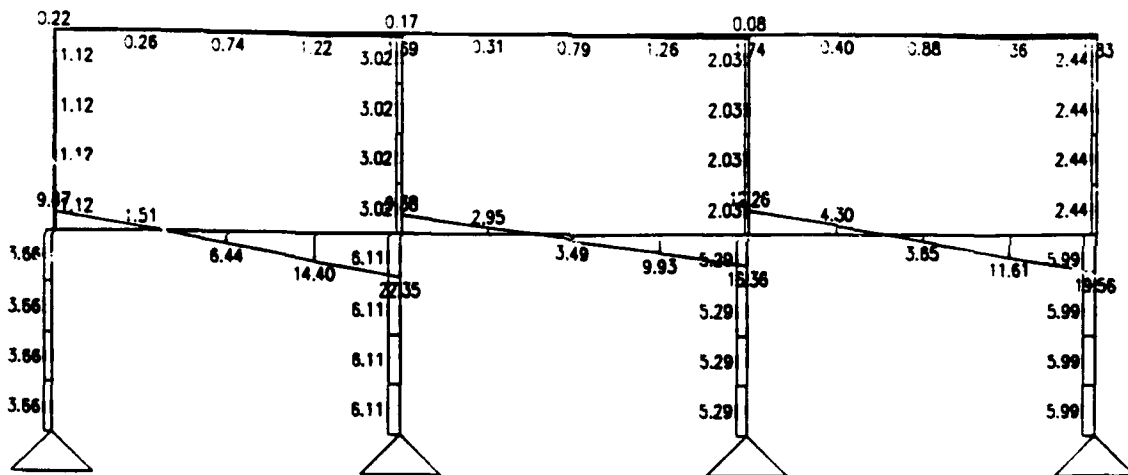


1.00 Dead (klf)

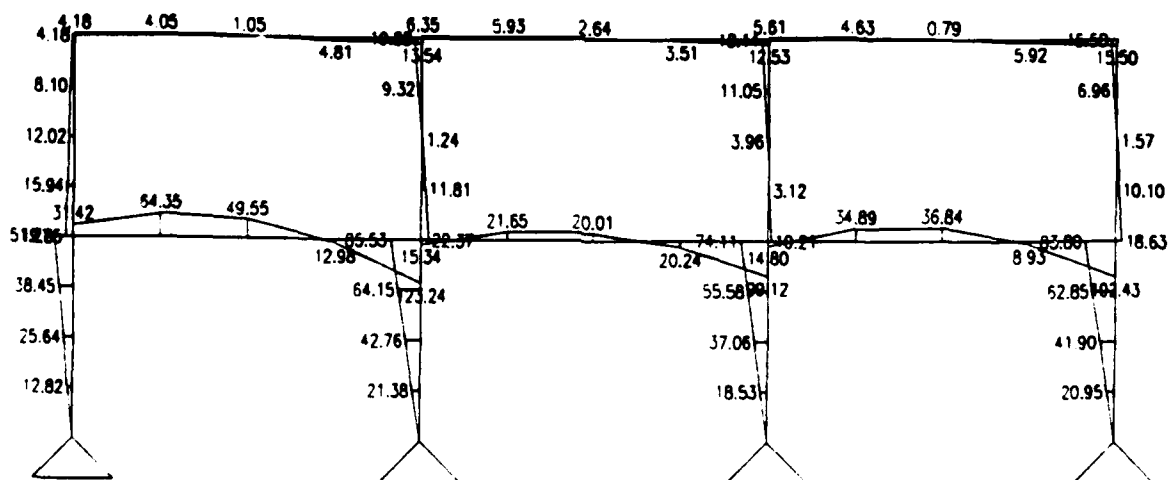
# Seismic Lateral Analysis



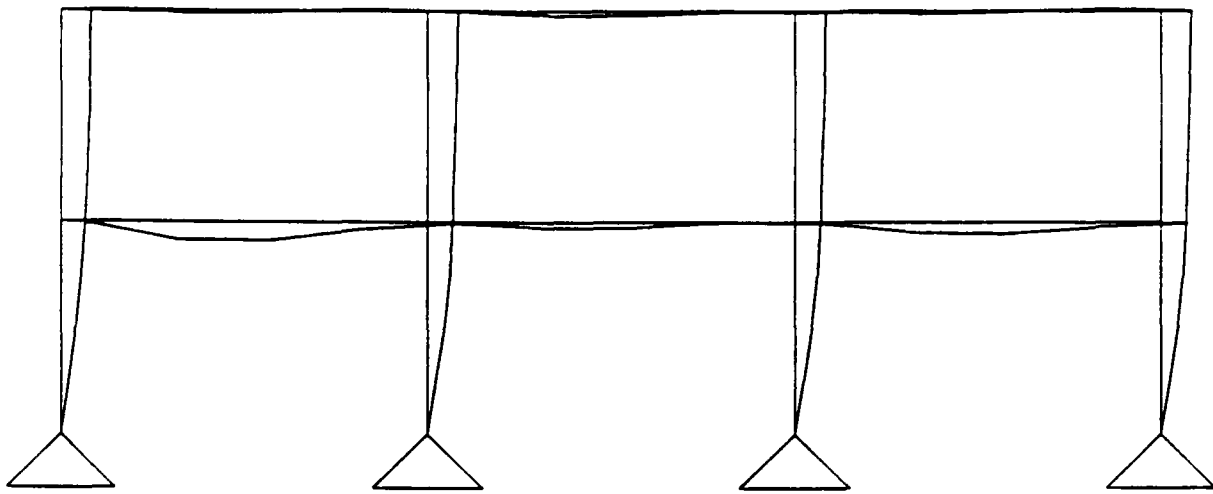
Total Combined Load -- Axial (k)



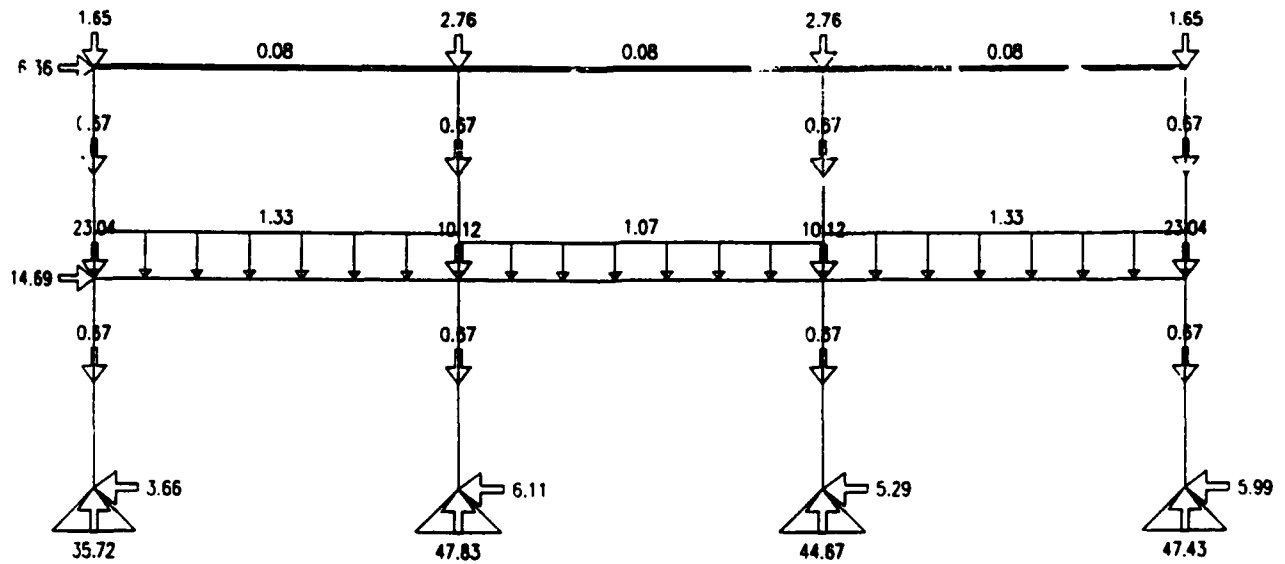
Total Combined Load -- Shear (k)



Total Combined Load -- Moment (k-ft)



Total Combined Load -- Deflection



Total Combined Load -- Loads & Reactions (k)

Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Seismic Code: TM 5-809-10 1991  
 Time : Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:43 PM

\*\*\*\*\* Seismic Lateral Resistance Locations \*\*\*\*\*

----- NS-1 -- F, 32% -----						
Level	h	Floor to Floor h	F	sum(F) V	OTM	sum(OTM)
	(ft)	(ft)	(k)	(k)	(kft)	(kft)
3	28.0		21.9			
		14.0		21.9	307	
2	14.0		38.7			307
		14.0		60.6	849	
1	0.0					1156
Sum			60.6		1156	

----- NS-2 -- F, 32% -----						
Level	h	Floor to Floor h	F	sum(F) V	OTM	sum(OTM)
	(ft)	(ft)	(k)	(k)	(kft)	(kft)
3	28.0		21.9			
		14.0		21.9	307	
2	14.0		38.7			307
		14.0		60.6	849	
1	0.0					1156
Sum			60.6		1156	

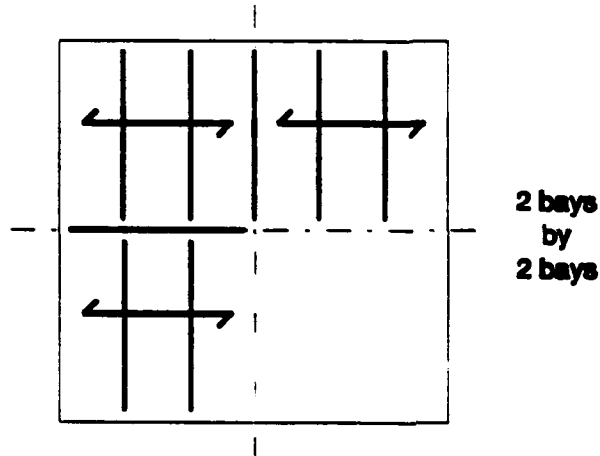
----- NS-3 -- F, 35% -----						
Level	h	Floor to Floor h	F	sum(F) V	OTM	sum(OTM)
	(ft)	(ft)	(k)	(k)	(kft)	(kft)
2	14.0		38.7			
		14.0		38.7	541	
1	0.0					541
Sum			38.7		541	



## Quantity Take-Off Philosophy

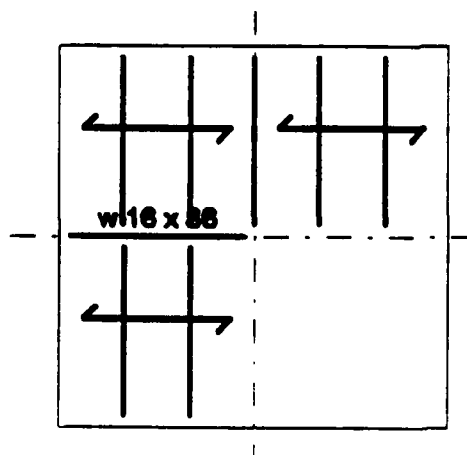
### 3 Considerations

1. One typical interior bay (exterior side bay, corner bay)



2. One typical floor level and roof level

3. The entire building structural system



Estimated weights are not used  
for quantity take-offs

Elements designed by Excel  
spreadsheets are used

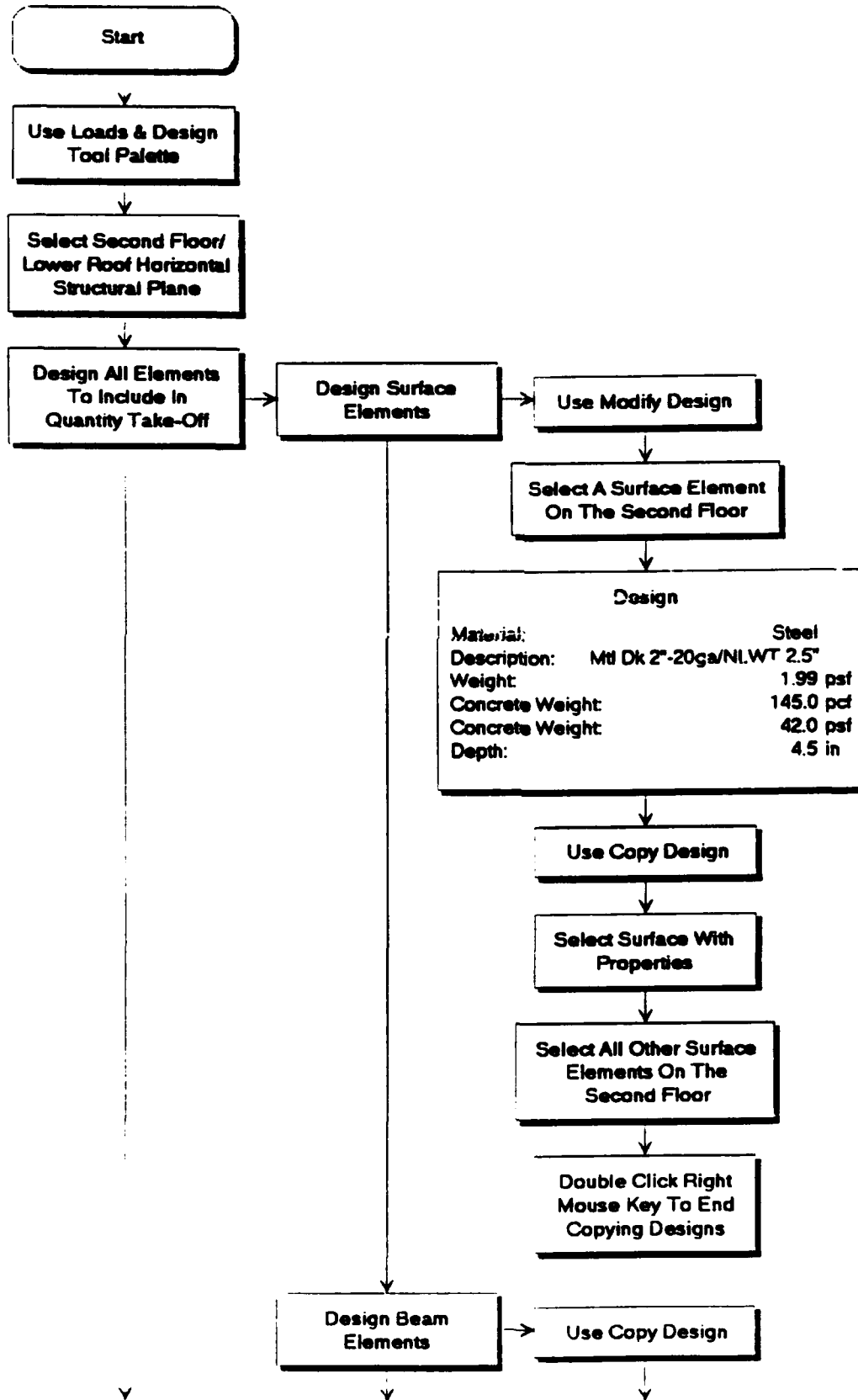
Use Modify Design and Copy Design  
to manually enter element sizes

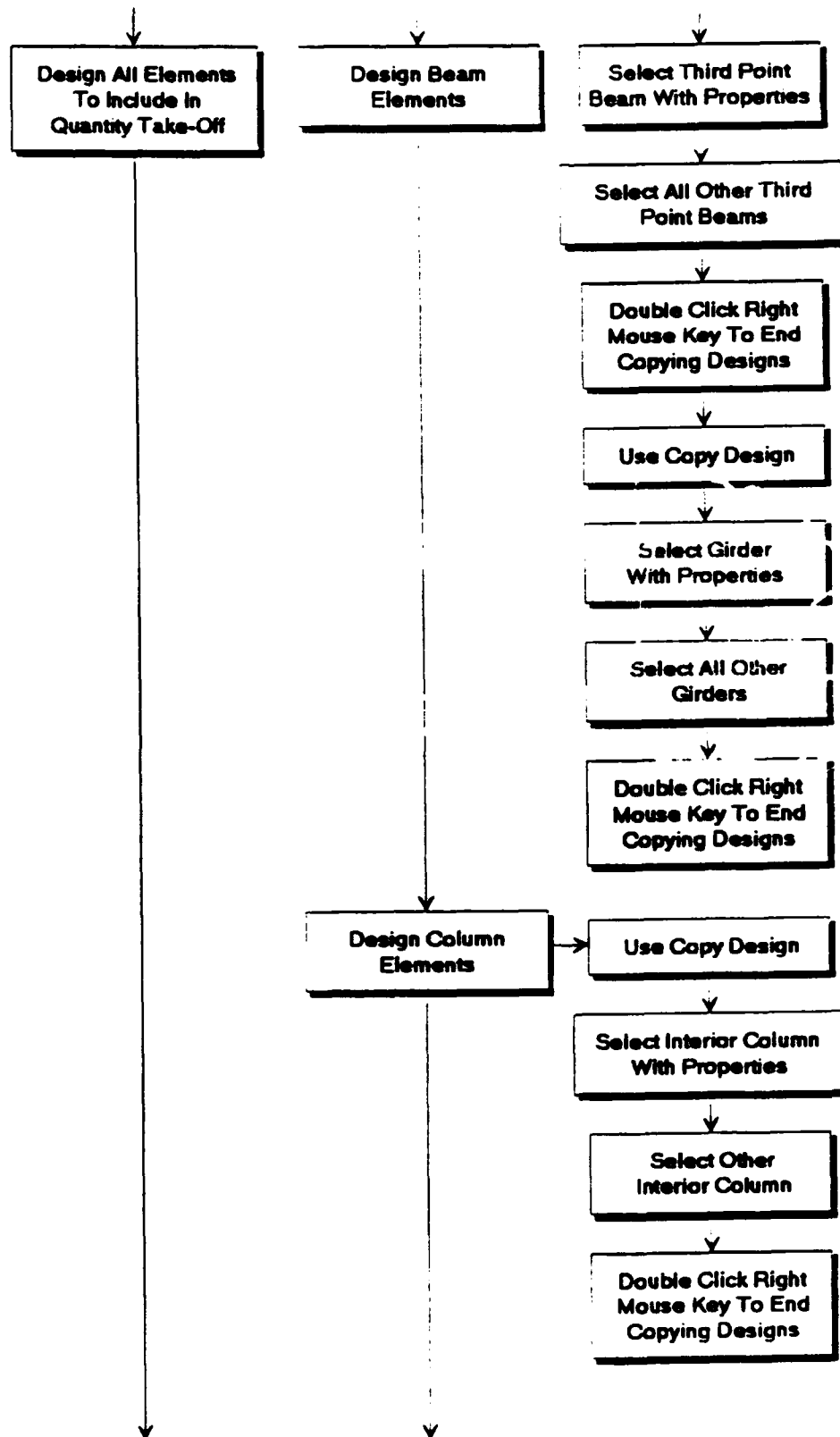
Calculated square footage  
can be overridden

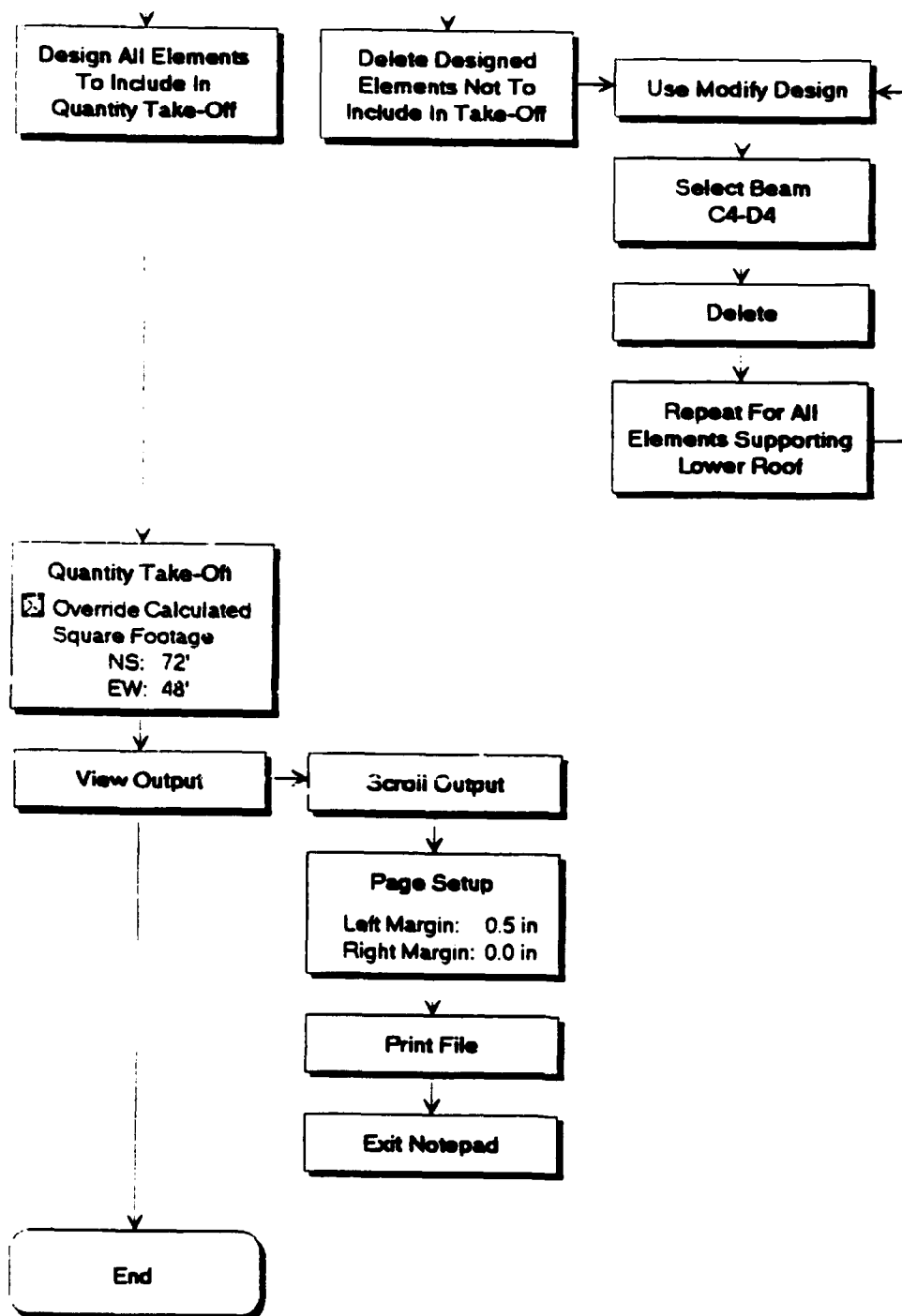




## Quantity Take-Off









Project : Office Building - Scheme A  
 Location : Radford AAP  
 Time : Sun Jan 26, 1992 1:57 PM

## \*\*\*\*\* Quantity Take-off \*\*\*\*\*

-----  
Second Floor/Lower Roof  
-----

Plan Area: 72.0 ft x 48.0 ft: 3456.0 sqft

## STEEL: Narrowly Spaced Elements

Description	Length (ft)	Weight (plf)	Weight/ Element (lbs)	No.	Total Weight (lbs)
	24.0	0.0	0.0	24	0
Sum					0

Total Weight : 0.0 tons  
 Weight Per Square Foot : 0.0 psf

## STEEL: Widely Spaced Elements

Description	Length (ft)	Weight (plf)	Weight/ Element (lbs)	No.	Total Weight (lbs)
W 14 x 48	24.0	48.0	1152.0	10	11520
	18.0	0.0	0.0	4	0
W 21 x 66	24.0	68.0	1632.0	4	6528
W 16 x 40	24.0	40.0	960.0	15	14400
	24.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sum					32448

Total Weight : 16.2 tons  
 Weight Per Square Foot : 9.4 psf

## STEEL: Surface Elements

Description	Total Depth (in)	Area (sqft)	Weight (psf)	Conc Weight (pcf)	Conc Weight (psf)	Total Weight (lbs)	Weight Conc (lbs)
Mtl Dk 2"-20ga/NLWT 2.5"	4.5	2880	2.0	145.0	42.0	5731	120960
Mtl Dk 2"-20ga/NLWT 2.5"	4.5	384	2.0	145.0	42.0	764	16128
	0.0	2592	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Sum						6495	137088

Concrete Cubic Yards : 35.0  
 Total Weight : 3.2 tons

## Quantity Take-Off

---

### STEEL: Column Elements

Description	Length (ft)	Weight (plf)	Weight/ Element (lbs)	No.	Total Weight (lbs)
W 8 x 48	14.0	48.0	672.0	10	6720
W 8 x 28	14.0	28.0	392.0	2	784
	14.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Sum					7504

Total Weight : 3.8 tons  
Weight Per Square Foot : 2.2 psf

## Concluding Remarks

Schemes A, B and C were developed to permit exploration and instruction of the broadest possible range of CASM capabilities. The schemes should not be viewed as completely logical structural framing solutions to the given design parameters, nor as necessarily economical. Each of the three schemes contain a variety of elements, which if properly combined and interchanged might produce "real" schemes for consideration at a 35% review.

Examples of unlikely components assembled in schemes A, B and C include: (1) concrete as a decking for the low roof, (2) custom made trusses for the low roof framing, (3) prefabricated limestone wall panels mixed with cast-in-place concrete shear walls, and (4) non-composite steel beam framing for the second floor.

A logical steel framed beam/column solution for "real" consideration would include open web steel joists spanning 48 feet for the upper roof to eliminate a central column in the second floor space. The lower roof would be framed with 36 foot span open web steel joists (without inclusion of custom trusses) as in scheme B. Both roofs would be sheathed with a metal roof deck without concrete and both would become flexible diaphragms. The second floor would be framed with composite steel beams as in scheme B and remain a rigid diaphragm. Two lateral load resistance system options could be compared. One scheme could include a moment resistant frame approach similar to scheme A, while a second approach might incorporate trussing similar to scheme B. The non-loadbearing exterior envelope is open to a variety of possibilities. The Architects will likely dictate the aesthetic expression. The foundation system would be a combination of isolated and linear spread footings.

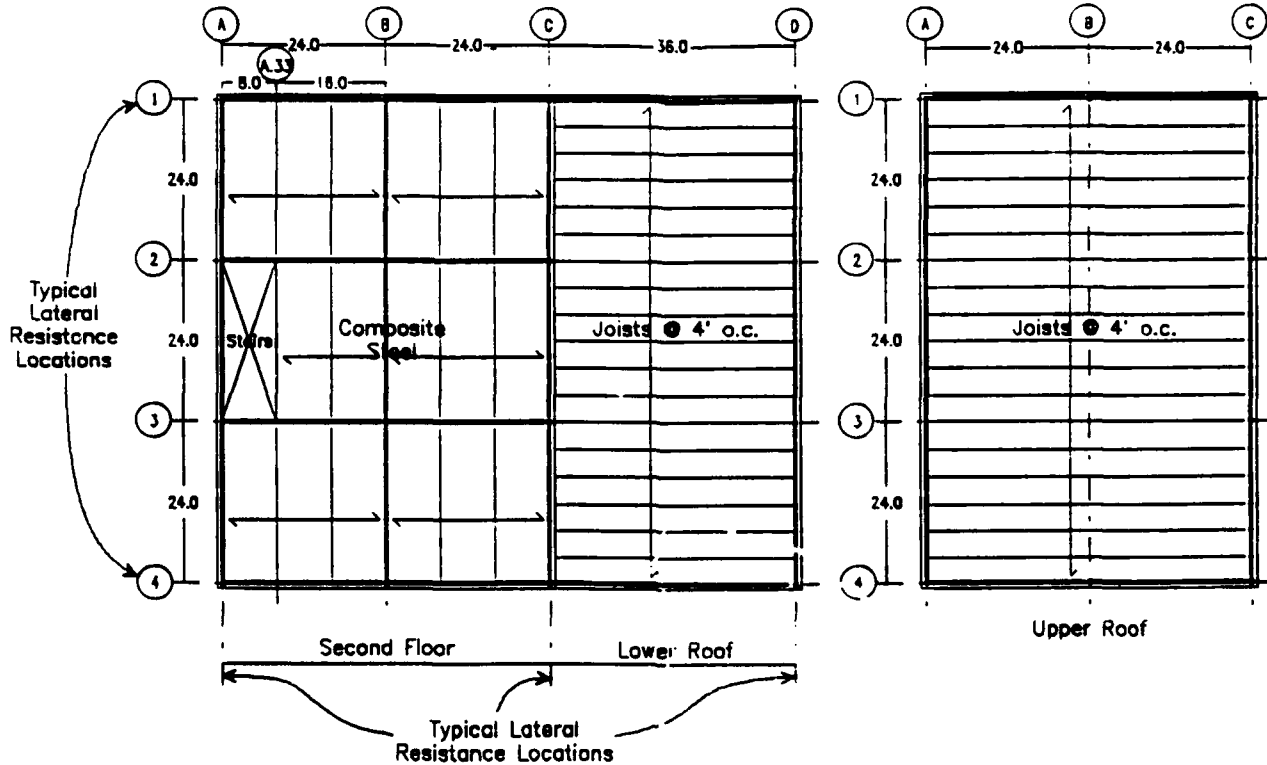
A third logical solution would be a masonry bearing wall system to support the steel open-web joist roof planes described above. The second floor plane might be constructed of pre-cast pre-stressed hollow cored planks, which would also bear on the walls and a central steel girder line. Some of these walls could become shear walls for lateral load resistance. Thus the exterior envelope and the interior partition provide a structural function, eliminating costly moment connections and columns within the exterior wall layout. Footings are now all linear spread footings with only one isolated footing.

It is unlikely that a reinforced concrete frame would present an economical solution for a 1-2 story office building.

The structural engineers that become proficient with the use of CASM will be able to explore many other ideas to arrive at the most structurally efficient and economical solution for this hypothetical project.

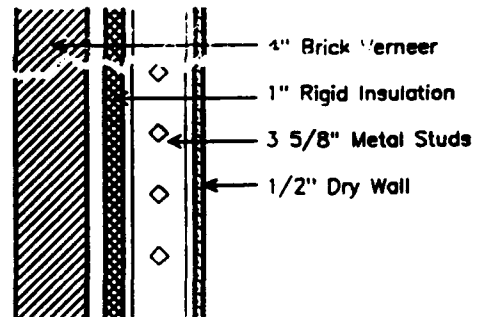


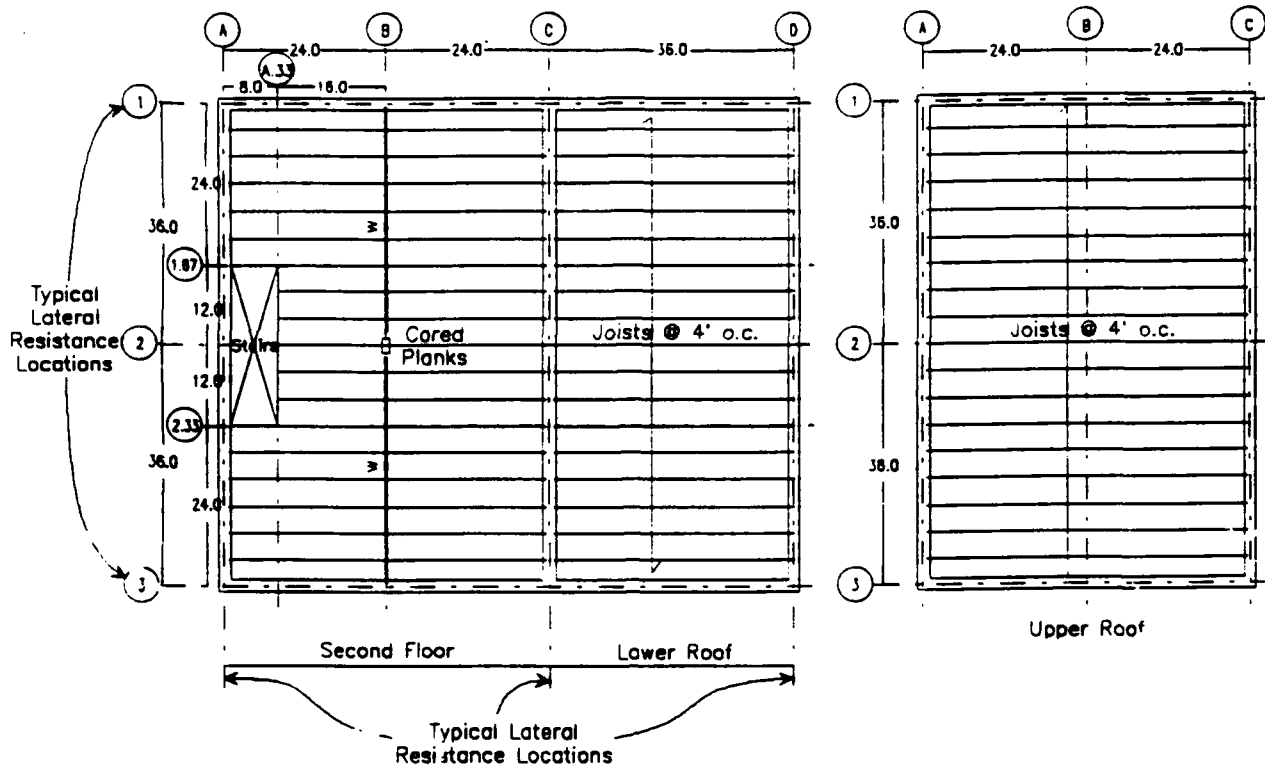
## Concluding Remarks



**Scheme 1: Moment connections for lateral load resistance**

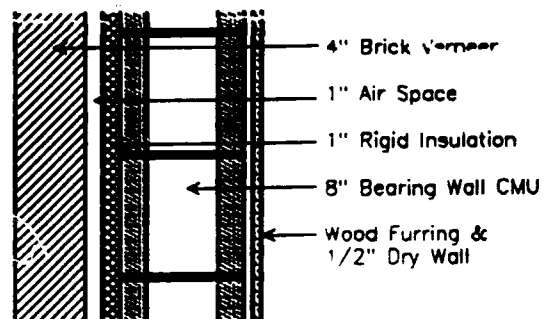
**Scheme 2: Trussing for lateral load resistance**





Scheme 3. Shear walls for lateral load resistance

8" CMU walls can be used as shear walls



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